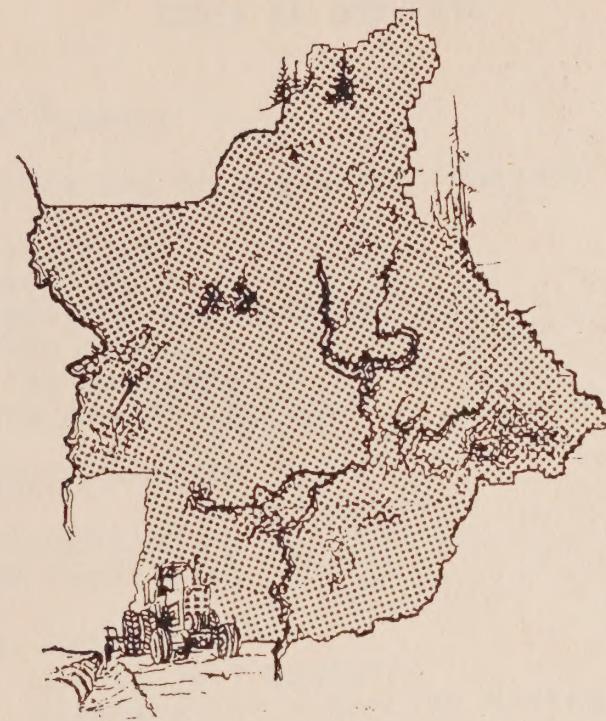


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In January, 1985, the Butte County Board of Supervisors adopted a proposal for a Facilities Master Plan study. The Institute for Law and Policy Planning (ILPP) was contracted to develop a Facilities Master Plan which considers the current and projected space needs of the government departments, and provides a plan that efficiently accommodates these space needs for the next fifteen years.

The Facilities Master Plan study is to incorporate two additional items. First, a computer based Data Management System, containing information pertinent to the study, and capable of being upgraded. Second, the establishment of a Deferred Maintenance System for County facilities.

The objective of this Executive Summary is to present a concise overview of the results and recommendations detailed in the report. The specific information supporting the recommendations and the departmental needs are contained within the Master Plan Document and its appendix.

Master Plan

The primary purpose of the Facilities Master Plan is to establish the Butte County government space service

objectives, and space requirements for the next fifteen years, and to ensure that those requirements are accommodated. The overall goal is to have a responsive, cost-effective, and well planned strategy for the Facility Master Plan.

The objectives of the Study can be summarized thus:

- o Document the current space utilization
- o Document the existing organization and service delivery
- o Determine the future space needs
- o Analyse future organizational growth
- o Determine future facility requirements

The process by which these objectives are realized is a careful analysis and synthesis of the following steps.

- o Extracting pertinent data from the Final Budget
- o Soliciting responses to space utilization questionnaires
- o Site visits and interviews with various department heads or designated staff
- o Projections of space needs from time series data
- o Analysis and modification of projections to embody expressed service demand
- o Develop facilities requirements

The recommendations for the Facilities Master Plan are in three major categories:

- o Court Facilities
- o Jail Facilities
- o All other Departments

The planning solutions used in this study include:

- o The construction of new facilities
- o Remodel of existing spaces
- o Reuse and re-adaptation of existing facilities
- o Reorganization of departments

Courts

The recommendations of the Lower Court Consolidation Taskforce should be adopted, as a cost-effective solution to the County Lower Court Organization. Based on this finding, the consultants recommend that the following planning phases be adopted:

1985-1990

- o Construction of an extension to the Chico Municipal Court, to serve as a temporary fourth department of the Superior Court functions.
- o Site selection and construction for a new Superior Court facility, of five departments (but capable of easy expansion for a sixth courtroom).
- o Lease space in Oroville for the Oroville Justice Court functions.

- o Video arraignment and other innovative alternatives to alleviate space pressures on the Oroville Justice Court.

1990-1995

- o Completion of the Superior Court facility and relocation of the court functions to this new site.
- o Remodel the existing Superior Court facility.
- o Relocation of the Oroville Justice Court to the existing Superior Court building.

1995-2000

- o Extension of the Superior Court into a sixth department if necessary.

Jail Facility

1985-1990

- o Remodel existing jail facility to better accommodate the special needs of female inmates.

1990-1995

- o Remodel and expand the Alcohol Detox Center to house defendants convicted of drunk driving.

All Other Departments

This category is subdivided to show the facility requirements of each department, by city.

Oroville

1985-1990

- o Adopt and implement the recommendations of the Data Processing Master Plan.
- o Establish file retention periods for all departments.
- o Demolish the present storage facility and construct a new Central Storage Building with capabilities for file storage and management, approximately 6,000 Net Square Feet (NSF).
- o Secure site and construct a new building for the Welfare Department. The new Welfare Facility should have space to accommodate the following departments:
 1. Welfare (both Services and Administration)
 2. Public Health (management level)
 3. District Attorney - Family Support Division
 4. Environmental HealthThe facility shall be approximately 51,537 Net Square Feet, (NSF).
- o Relocate the following departments to 1 County Center Drive:
 1. Planning Commission
 2. Building and Subdivision
 3. Air Pollution/ Weights and Measures

- o Remodel 42 County Center Drive to accommodate:
 - 1. All operations of the Sheriff's Department, not including incarceration
 - 2. Mental Health (administrative functions)
 - 3. Probation - Special Programs

1995-2000

- o General remodeling of all existing facilities to accommodate the expanded needs and changes in service delivery of all departments.

Chico

Chico is the center of urban growth in Butte County, and so there is a demand for increased service delivery for some departments. However, there are two underlying factors which influence the need for extra services in Chico.

→

- o Inadequate staffing levels
- o Inadequate storage space

The options available to alleviate the pressures on existing space are:

- o To lease office space as needed in Chico
- o To construct a new facility either as an extension to the existing building at 196 Memorial Way or at a new site.

Gridley

Butte County has very few departments located in Gridley. County Departments are primarily housed in the

facility at 239 Sycamore Rd. The projected space needs for the departments in the Gridley Court building is 3,309 NSF, the total space available is 2710 NSF. The space requirements for departments in the Gridley Court facility will change little over the study period. Any additional space needs will primarily be accommodated by remodeling existing spaces.

Biggs

Presently, the Public Health Department schedules community health clinics and workshops in both Gridley and Biggs. The increase in population will create a natural increase in demand for these services. The Community Health clinics and workshops in the two cities are conducted in the Memorial Halls. The consultant recommend that the Biggs Memorial Hall be converted into a Community Health clinic to serve the communities in the southern tip of the County.

Paradise

The office space for the County departments in Paradise can be achieved by remodeling the present facility. An open office space plan would increase the net usable area in the building.

The projected space requirements for the departments in Paradise is 600 NSF.

The consultants recommend that:

- o The Paradise Court building be remodeled into an open bay office space plan.

- o The County lease office space of 800 NSF for an Alcohol and Drug counseling program.

Deferred Maintenance System

A suitable preventative maintenance system must be preceded by an extensive building audit. The audit will itemize and evaluate the various building elements. The items are then measured against the Engineering News Record Standards. Thus, providing the benchmarks for determining the present and expected deficiencies, and the required maintenance for the next fifteen years.

Some selected items for deferred maintenance are listed below.

1985 - 1990

- o Exterior renovations to the Public Health facility at 695 Oleander.
- o Reroof and refinish portions of structures of Juvenile Hall Building.

1990 - 1995

- o 747 Elliot Rd., Justice Court.
- o Repair and recoat roof; trim back tree overhang. Repair and preserve wall surfaces. Fire treat wood elements. Cost \$40,000.
- o Renovate mechanical and electrical systems of County Jail facility. Repair or replace plumbing fixtures, lighting, etc.

1995 - 2000

- o Main Administration building, 25 County Center Drive, exterior waterproofing, recoat exterior.

The spreadsheets developed by the consultants, for the Deferred Maintenance System, is part of the Database Management package.

Database Management System

The Database Management System has been developed into a number of simple spreadsheets. The spreadsheets include the data required to conduct a Facilities Master Plan study. The information supplied on the disks can be grouped into the following categories.

- o Projections for staffing and space needs
- o Questionnaire responses
- o Department History from the County Final Budget.

INTRODUCTION
AND
COUNTY GROWTH TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

In January, 1985, The Butte County Board of Supervisors retained the consulting services of the Institute for Law and Policy Planning (ILPP) to prepare a Facilities Master Plan. The Facilities Master Planning is the multi-year scheduling of public facility needs. The scheduling is based on studies of space utilization and current and expected levels of service delivery.

The primary purpose of the study is to ascertain the projected space needs of all the County departments for the next fifteen years, and provide a Facilities Master Plan which will efficiently accommodate these projected space needs. This section of the report presents the conceptual framework utilized for the study. The framework provides the organization and direction for the analysis of the vast amount of data.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assemble a Database Management System (DMS).

The DMS includes the data necessary to conduct this and future facilities planning studies in Butte County. The format and structure of the computer database management system to be provided by Consultants allows easy upgrading and addition.

2. The preparation of a Deferred Building Maintenance System that addresses the present

condition of the county facilities and the maintenance objectives required to maximize their useful life. Items considered include type and structural condition, and building history, measured against Engineering News Record standards, profiling present and expected deficiencies, and required maintenance for fifteen years, in five year phases.

3. To prepare a Facilities Master Plan (FMP) capable of accommodating the space needs of county departments for the next fifteen years. The FMP incorporates a synthesis of the data and information gathered, with a space utilization analysis featuring possible organizational changes.

Generally, there are a number of conditions which serve as assumptions for the analytical model. One assumption is that current space utilization is greatly influenced by workloads. As such, it is vital for facility planning to analyze those factors which directly impact workload. A second assumption is that modelling future space needs should initially contain a workload index. The workload index is affected by:

- o population growth
- o rate of economic development
- o changes in mission
- o legislative reform

A major goal of the study is increased productivity and service delivery in Butte County. There are a number of ways to achieve these increases. For example, through

- o technological innovation/increased use of higher technology
- o design and planning for increased efficiency; and
- o a space utilization analysis featuring possible organizational changes.

Butte County is experiencing a mixture of slow economic growth, demographic shifts and urbanization, all of which are likely to have substantial impact on the County governmental services. As such, the Facilities Master Plan must examine the organization of those departments directly impacted by the different demographic variables. The analysis then can identify the areas in these departments where reorganization will increase efficiency, therefore maximizing the efficient use of space.

Finally, the recommendations of new facilities includes considerations of the maintenance and operating costs of existing buildings balanced against the initial high capital requirements of new buildings.

METHODOLOGY

The data gathering process for the study was basically on three levels. First, the consultants extracted the pertinent information from the County "Final Budget" book from the past fifteen years, i.e., from 1969/70 to 1984/1985. The second major source was the departmental questionnaire designed by consultants and circulated by the County Administrative Office to all the County government departments. Finally, consultants conducted interviews with department heads or designated staff, inventoried and evaluated the current county office space to ascertain actual space utilization, and reviewed the physical condition of County facilities.

The site visits were intended to verify the data from the written questionnaire responses, as well as focus on the current space utilization/organizational growth. Thus, the onsite evaluations are used to synthesize the information received from the departments with the data concerning overall County growth factors. The site visits also served to correlate the workload, staffing pattern and demographic information supplied in the questionnaires with the evolving space plan, and thus provide the consultants the opportunity to explore the impact of possible future scenarios with various department heads and designated staff.

Other sources of information employed include building use allowance, and groundskeeping and janitorial information

obtained from the Assessors Office. Also Engineering News Record Standards and Architectural Standards for the different physical facilities and building types were employed. Generally, the County documentation included such items as blueprints and floor plans, in-house population and economic projections and a wealth of materials directly pertaining to the current condition and potential development of all County facilities.

The Departmental information forms the core of the Study, providing specific data on staffing, client population, service delivery, and a complete examination of space utilization and potential space requirements. The early compilation and review of these materials provided the context and framework with which to establish a baseline, aiding in the identification of the constraints which would limit the planning solutions of the facilities.

PROJECTIONS AND FORECASTING

At an early stage in planning, it is important to have information on the County's current space utilization, and space needs. This information can be determined in general terms through the responses to the space utilization questionnaire. In the questionnaire, each department submitted their space needs for review and study. The real problem in determining space needs is in ascertaining the future space utilization. That is, the space may be adequate now but how will the department's growth be accommodated in the next 5, 10, and 15 years?

In estimating future needs, one must consider the traditional services and the future services the County may be required to provide. Provisions for expansion of service delivery must be based on reason and on the projections of future needs. A synthesis of the population projections for the study period of fifteen years, the economic level of the community and the probable social and economic characteristics, provide a reasonable base for establishing future service demand and delivery.

The development of a space needs forecast is a multi-faceted process. Many services and procedures presently employed in Butte County may undergo significant modifications in the future, especially in the light of innovations in office technology, organizational development, and the potential for legislated changes.

Most space needs studies base projections almost entirely on the extrapolation of historical staff growth. This approach tends to highlight just one facet of possible change, namely past growth trends. Other facets that influence change include the organizational procedures of each department and the general county demographic trends. A more comprehensive approach is achieved by thoroughly considering these two factors with others.

General population growth can indicate workload increases and changes in the target population served by certain departments. As many departments in local government do not have extensive public contact (e.g., Purchasing), factors other than population growth were identified to help predict possible changes in workload.

The various Criminal Justice departments offer excellent examples where population alone changed does not adequately predict demand. While the changes in jail population are somewhat correlated with the general rise in population, detailed analysis of the population profile indicates that certain segments of the population (namely the drunken driver, the 18-26 year old, etc.) constitute a high proportion of the average daily population. Thus, modifications in sentencing, or changes in utilizing custody for sentencing could result in a vastly different jail population. On the other hand, the projected increased workload of the District Attorney's office is more directly a result of the general increase in population.

Evidence of the need for staff growth, moreover, may not necessarily mean a corresponding increased need for space. Staff growth is only one way, or one part of a co-ordinated strategy for responding to changes in service demand. Departments may respond to increased service demand in a number of other ways.

The rapid growth of the County's Data Processing department, and the forthcoming implementation of the Data Processing Master Plan is an example of an effective alternative. Also, the recommendations of the Lower Court Consolidation Task Force are an effective means of streamlining operations and increasing efficiency, without simply expanding space to meet growth.

In summary, in order to generate accurate space needs projections, the consultants employed a multi-variate model. The key factors analysed in the model were the relationship between the population growth or change and the demand for services, and also the various ways with which to deliver the increased services.

Service Demand

The first step in forecasting departmental needs for a county government is to identify the department's clients. Although some departments interact primarily with other government agencies, other departments serve sections of the population or particular portions of the local economy. The obvious constraint in the determination of future clients and in changes in service demand is that one can only

hypothesize the future. New legislation or other government actions may alter the role and responsibility of a department and could effectively impact on the predictive variables. Such events, as evidenced by Proposition 13 or a program such as Medicare, produce changes in the size and composition of client groups or sectors of the economy to be served, and they redefine inter-departmental relationships. The net result could be a sudden or steady shift in the size and composition of workload.

Service Delivery

The second step in the forecasting process is exploratory in nature, the goal being to generate a number of possible organizational models through which required services could be delivered in the future. While there are a wide range of organizational options available to Butte County government, the chief options considered can be summarized as follows:

1. Continuation of the existing model of delivery will occur, with no modification of staffing pattern, procedures, or office equipment. Increased demand will be met through growth of staff and record retention.
2. Procedural modifications to the existing model, consisting of simplified forms and/or a reduction of forms; and, screening of cases and handling of qualified cases through short "loops," with some increase in staffing.

Normal file growth will be offset by accelerated purging and off-site storage.

3. Operational modifications, consisting of the introduction of computers for word and/or data processing, electronic entry and retrieval of files and research information, off-site storage of inactive and infrequently accessed records, and the increased substitution of telecommunications for travel and face-to-face contact. Some increase in staffing will occur, but more significantly, a change in the staffing pattern will result, with the creation of new job categories.

4. Delivery of Services through New Means, from increased or changing demand met through different mechanisms, such as by sub-contracting to private providers (e.g., custodial services to county buildings, mental health counseling and treatment, welfare payments through local banks), use of voucher systems, direct client information input and initial guidance at computer terminals, and automation of selected clerical functions, and design of government buildings with shared reception and administrative support services. These changes will result in staff reduction at many positions, and the creation of specialized job categories.

Forecasting space needs for county governments can produce strikingly different results with different sets of the above assumptions. Throughout this report a consistent

set of general assumptions have been developed from which the different projection models can be applied.

1. That a relationship exists between service demand and service delivery which includes, but is not dominated by staffing levels.

2. That migration rates, previously the dominant factor in population growth will slow such that for every 100 new persons in Butte County, only 2.5 will be due to migration.

3. Unforeseen changes due to various causes (such as legislation and technological innovations) may reduce or modify future staffing.

4. Present levels of service delivery are considered adequate for the operation of each department, given external constraints, and these levels, if maintained into the future, will continue to be adequate. (However, wherever necessary, the consultants have included the assumption of new innovative ideas for increased efficiency, where space was not a critical variable.)

The above assumptions form the quantitative framework with which to apply modifications to the mathematical projections. The mathematical models were developed by time series analysis, which examines techniques based on regression analysis for the study of change. Time series analysis is useful not only to get estimates of a regression equation, but also to make forecasts into the future from data in the past.

Forecasts using time series regression models have at least two distinct uses. First, one can use them to evaluate a model whose parameters have been estimated. Second, a series of forecasts can be used to make inferences concerning the policy implications of different scenarios. Once a model has been validated for use in forecasting, one can make forecasts conditional on certain described assumptions, and thus determine the implications. This forecasting becomes particularly useful when the variables are set as a matter of policy. For example, time series models are good for seeing the effect of a County's budget changes on staffing patterns,; or for the the addition of a particular function to a department, which may increase its workload somewhat, where one could identify the new staffing necessary for the effective functioning of the department.

Clearly, these two uses of forecasts are intertwined, because before policy makers will use a model, it must be shown capable of generating accurate forecasts. The model evaluation aspect of forecasting serves such a purpose. Once the model has "passed" this stage, it is a candidate for use by policy makers in playing out the implications of alternative policies.

In order to be able to utilize forecasts in the above two ways, where possible the data involved must be divided into two distinct sets, specifically into a sample period (consisting of budget information for the past 13 or 14 years), and a post sample period, comprising the 1985 data set. If the model in question passes the evaluation portion

of the forecasting enterprise, by being sufficiently capable of predicting the 1985 independent variable staff, the two data sets are combined into a single data set of 15 observations. The model parameters are then re-estimated, and the revised model used to generate forecasts into the blind future.

The models generated however are purely numerical mathematical models, and there is often considerable room for judgement and insight in the generation of forecasts. The consultants have found that attempts at pure "push button" mechanistic uses are sure to prove inferior to methods that combine formal estimated models with a priori information (qualitative as well as quantitative) and judgement.

COUNTY GROWTH OUTLOOK

The general growth trend of the county is important because it is within the broad context of Butte County private sector activity that the different sectors of the private economy relate and function with the required changes and growth in the County government.

The establishment of County growth trends help to determine the future needs and demands of the County. The key variables are population growth, composition and spatial distribution and how these three factors impact upon each other.

The ultimate purpose of developing a growth outlook analysis is to determine distinct county-wide growth trends which will affect the facility needs of the local County Government: as such, this section of the report reviews two of the main components of the county growth, demographics and employment.

Demographic Trends

The five incorporated cities in Butte County - Paradise, Chico, Oroville, Gridley, and Biggs - have undergone quite different population changes in the last fifteen years, with Chico and Paradise growing the fastest at 3.5% and 5.5% per year respectively from 1970 through 1980.

As a whole, the county experienced a 41.1% increase in population between 1970 - 1980, making the Chioco (MSA) one

of the more rapidly growing areas in California (California County Fact Book), with an average growth rate of 4.1%. The estimated population of 158,500 for 1984 represents a 2.1% growth rate for 1983-1984.

Age Distribution Profile:

Between 1970-1980, there were significant changes in the composition of the County's population. All age groups increased in size, with the largest population increase occurring in the 25-34 age bracket, which more than doubled. There was also a significant increase of 90.1% in the number of persons 65 and over, and a 64.9% increase in the 20-24 age bracket.

However, these increases in the relative size of age groups were not evenly distributed among the incorporated areas. Paradise experienced the highest growth of 49.7% in the 65 and over age group, demonstrating its attractiveness to older citizens and suggesting the growing role of Paradise as a retirement center.

Population Projections: 1985-2000

The cohort component method was used to forecast the population for Butte County to the year 2000. This method traces the effects of future births, deaths, and migration rates of the population. Time series data of in-migration rates from census data are projected and used in the forecasting. This data assumes an increasing in-migration trend, but at a decreasing rate.

The overall population forecast in the year 2000 is 215,213, an increase of 71,362 over the 1980 figure of 143,851. This forecast represents a 49.6% change, at an average growth rate of 2.5%. The forecast represents an overall decline in the average annual growth rate (see table below).

Population Forecast: 1985-2000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	
	<u>Model 1</u>	<u>Model 2</u>
1985	165,847	
1990	187,282	
1995	205,677	
2000	215,213	

These two population forecasting models are used extensively to determine the future staffing levels and space needs. Model 1 shows the population results obtained by the consultants using the cohort component method. Model 2 embodies the results obtained by the County Planning Department. The two sets of figures provide the basis for the upper and lower ranges of all the projections used throughout the report.

The composition of the forecasted population also shows significant changes. The age group 65 and over increases by 65% from 22,251 in 1980 to 36,802 in 2000. Whereas seniors formed 15.4% of the total population in 1980, they increase to 17.1% by the year 2000, reinforcing a trend already evident other parts of the nation.

The data on Butte County, time series and forecasting analysis, show that Butte County will continue to be a focal point for older citizens relocating from the large urban centers.

The student age group (18-24) decreases considerably, by 2.8% to 17,382 in 2000. This decrease shows a declining average rate of 0.14/year, which should have some implications on enrollment and the need for facilities for higher education.

The strong in-migration of people in the family forming category (20-34) in 1970-1980, as well as increases in elderly population both suggest higher future demand for existing government services such as education and health facilities.

Even though the in-migration trend of the 20-34 age group declines considerably in the forecasted years, and the bulk of the population shifts to the 35-44 age group, the demand for the services mentioned will increase as population in absolute numbers increases.

Demand will be even greater for various elderly and family oriented services e.g.; health care, as the composition of the elderly population and children of the total County population increase in the forecasted years.

Employment

Analysis of civilian labor force data from 1983-1984 shows a general increase in employment, paralleling a decrease in unemployment. Unemployment decreases from a

high of 13.5% in 1983 to a low of 11.4% in 1984 -- a decrease of 2.1%. [Source: California County Fact Book]

Employment increased in all sectors, with the major increases occurring in the trade and services sectors. Employment in the service sector increased by as much as 7.6%. This increase, in effect, means that the service industry has taken over the role of the government as the largest employer in the Chico MSA. (This trend is evident in other parts of the state.)

Even though an increase in government jobs was recorded -- the first since 1980 -- the actual number of government jobs was still far short of its 1980 peak level. The increase in public employment is a reflection of a slight increase in state funding levels for some programs. But the general low level of government employment is still the result of Proposition 13, as well as the more recent Federal/State Budget cuts in some local government programs.

Section II SPACE NEEDS FORECASTS

Introduction

This section of the report summarizes the current space utilization of each department and analyses their projected space needs. The projections are presented with the space planning solutions that best accommodate the needs.

In order to determine the projected space needs of the County departments, it is necessary to develop models that predict staffing levels and space needs for the next fifteen years. In this section, two models for each department are presented, to ascertain the acceptable ranges of possible growth scenarios.

The departments are discussed in three basic categories. These categories are:

1. Court facilities
2. Jail facilities
3. All other departments

Efficient and cost-effective planning solutions were achieved by utilizing the following planning criteria.

1. Limiting construction of new facilities to a minimum.
2. Remodelling and readapting existing spaces wherever possible.
3. Employing policy assumptions, such as the reorganization of a department wherever it was

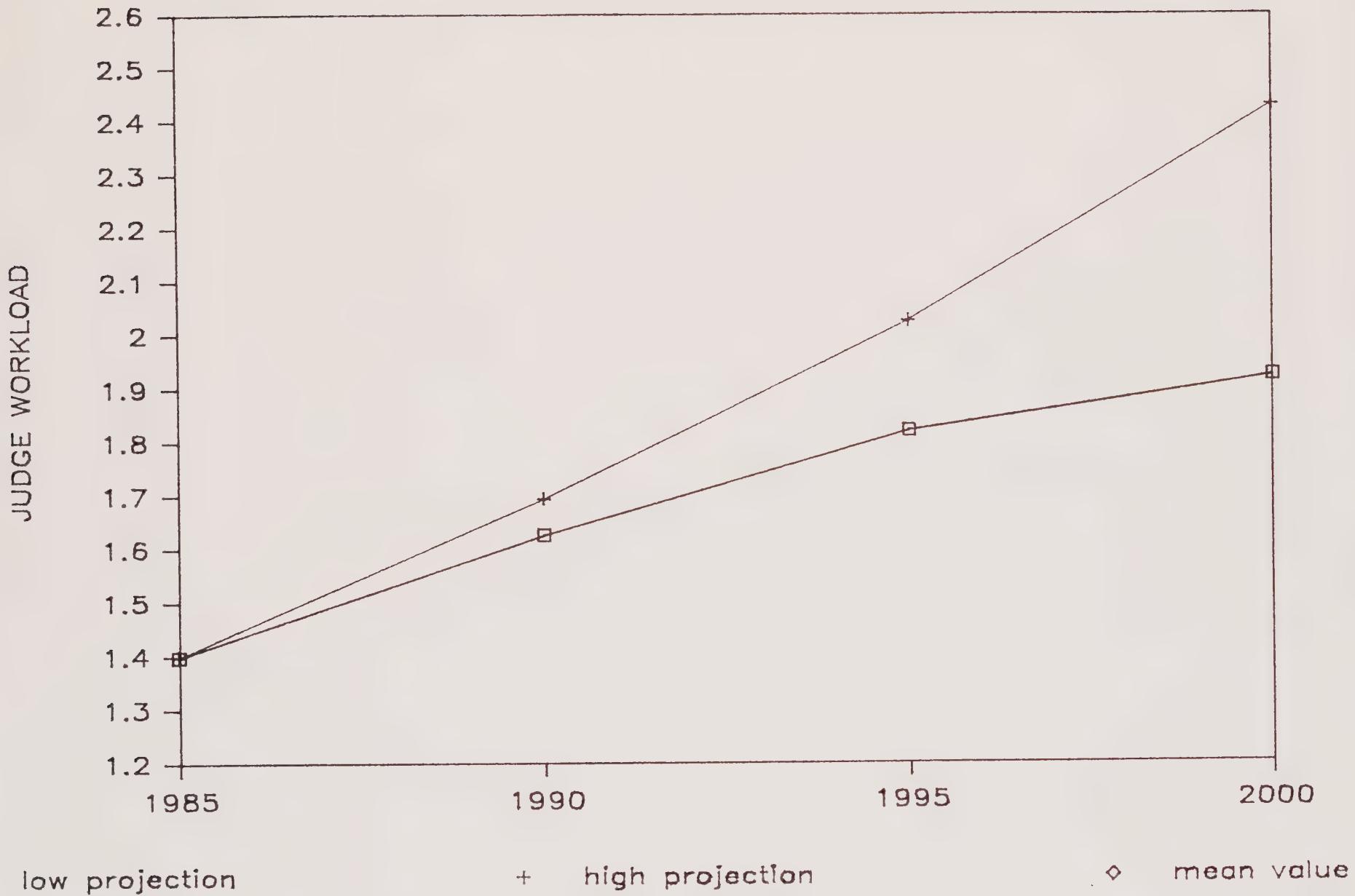
foreseen that such reorganization would increase the operational efficiency of the department.

4. Leasing required office space where the service demand and delivery was insufficient to merit new facilities, yet greater than the current space available.

COURTS SPACE NEEDS

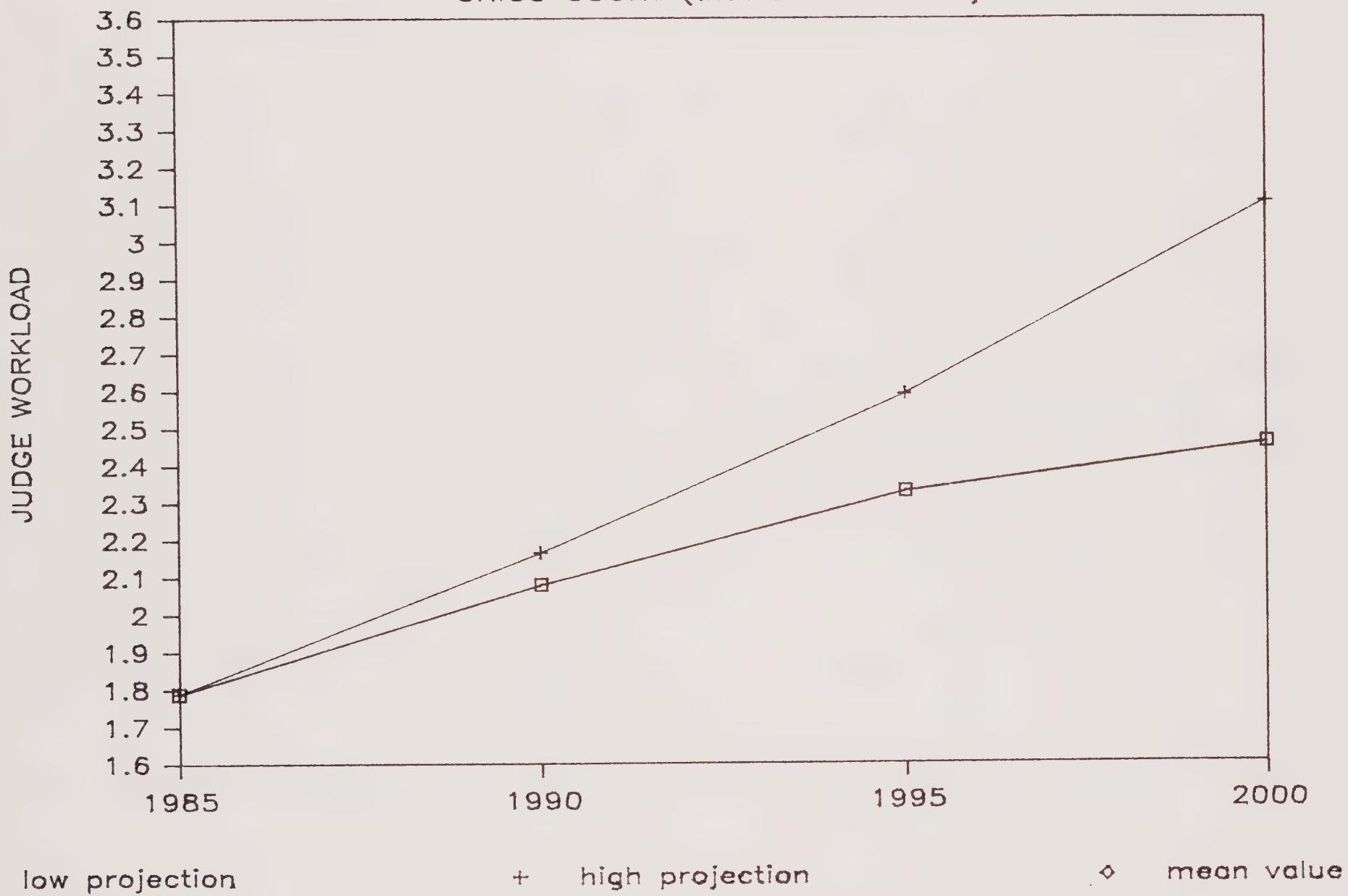
COURT FORECASTS

CHICO COURT



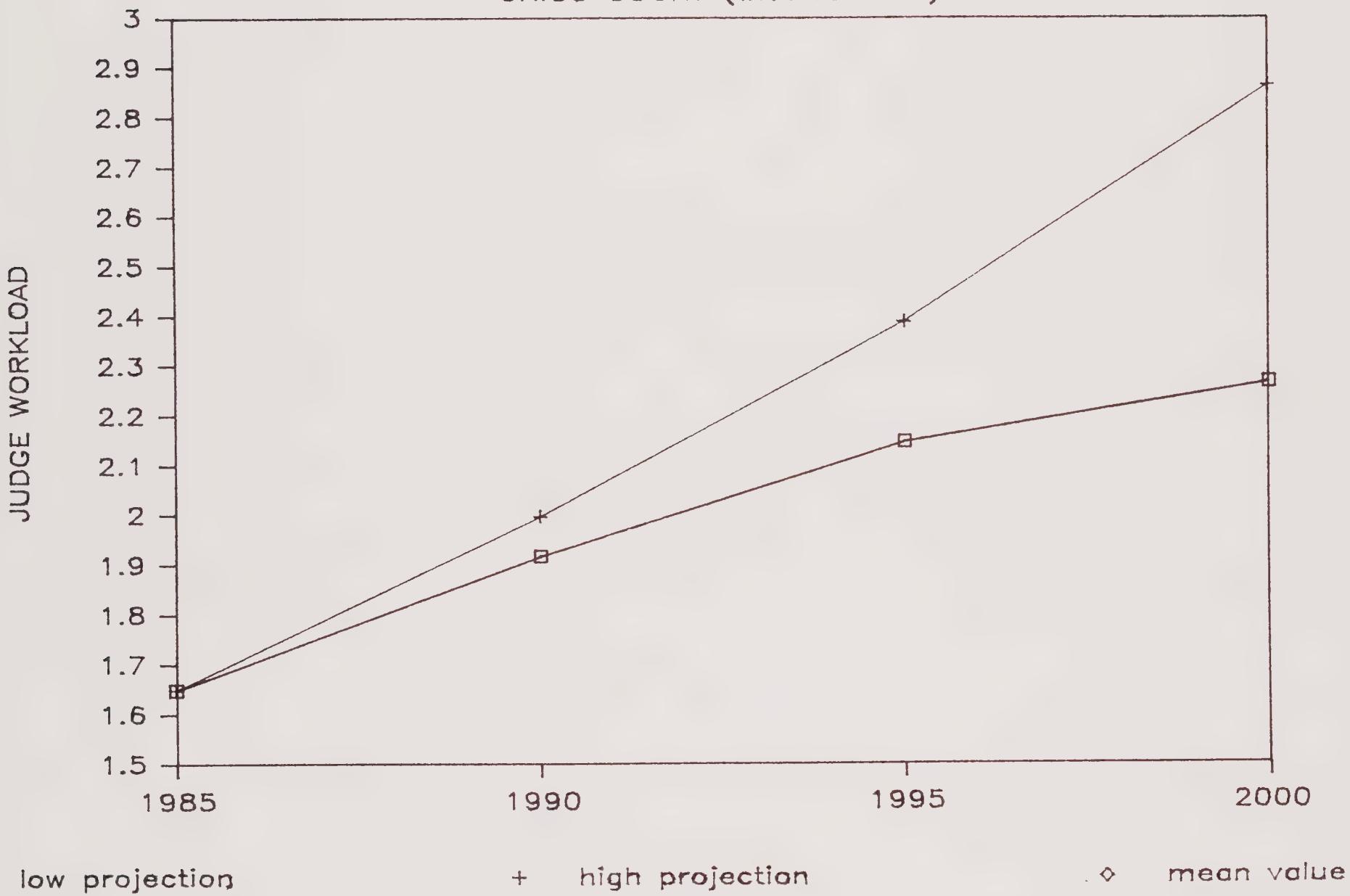
COURT FORECASTS

CHICO COURT (with consolidation)



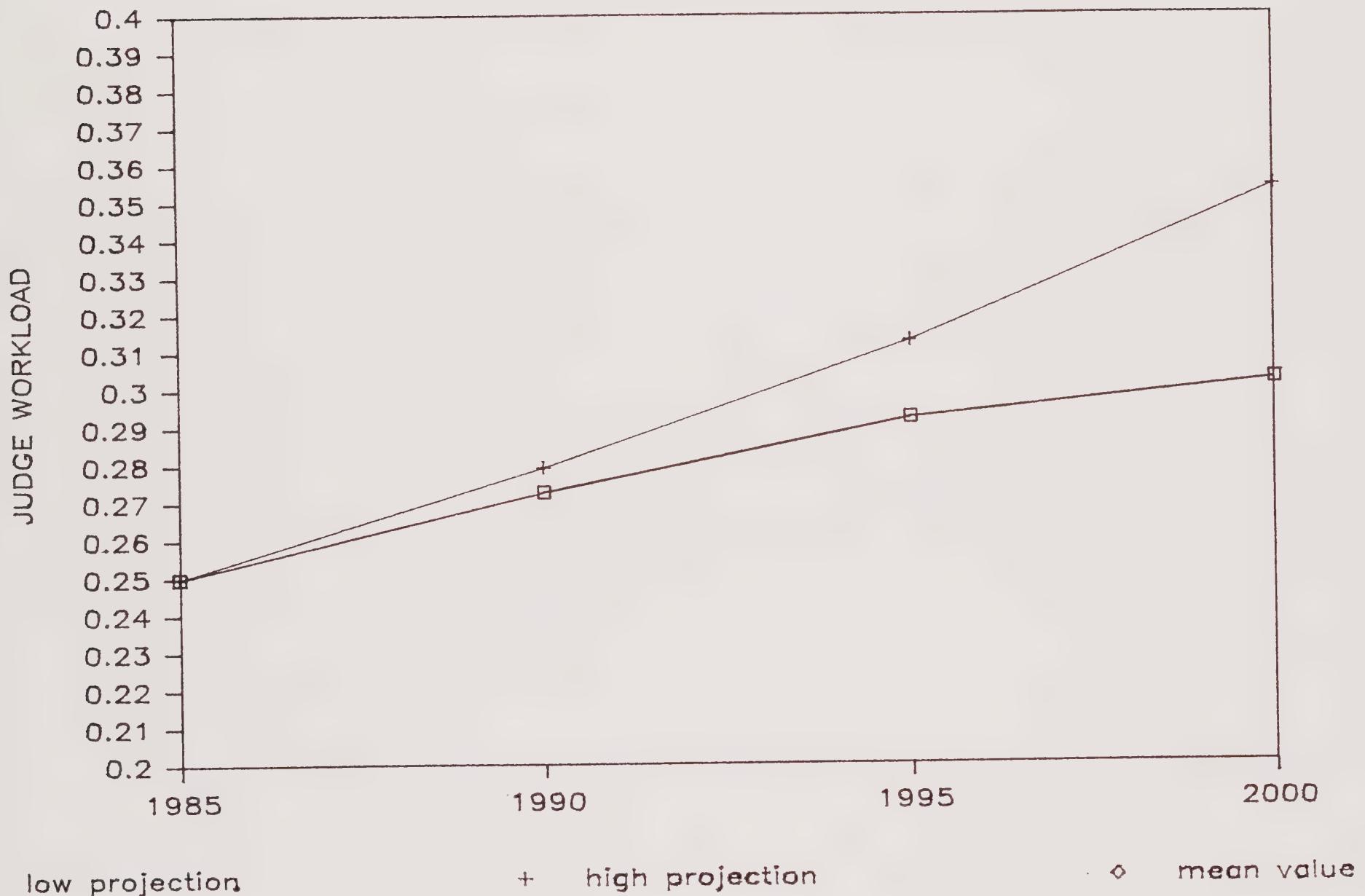
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CHICO COURT (with felonies)



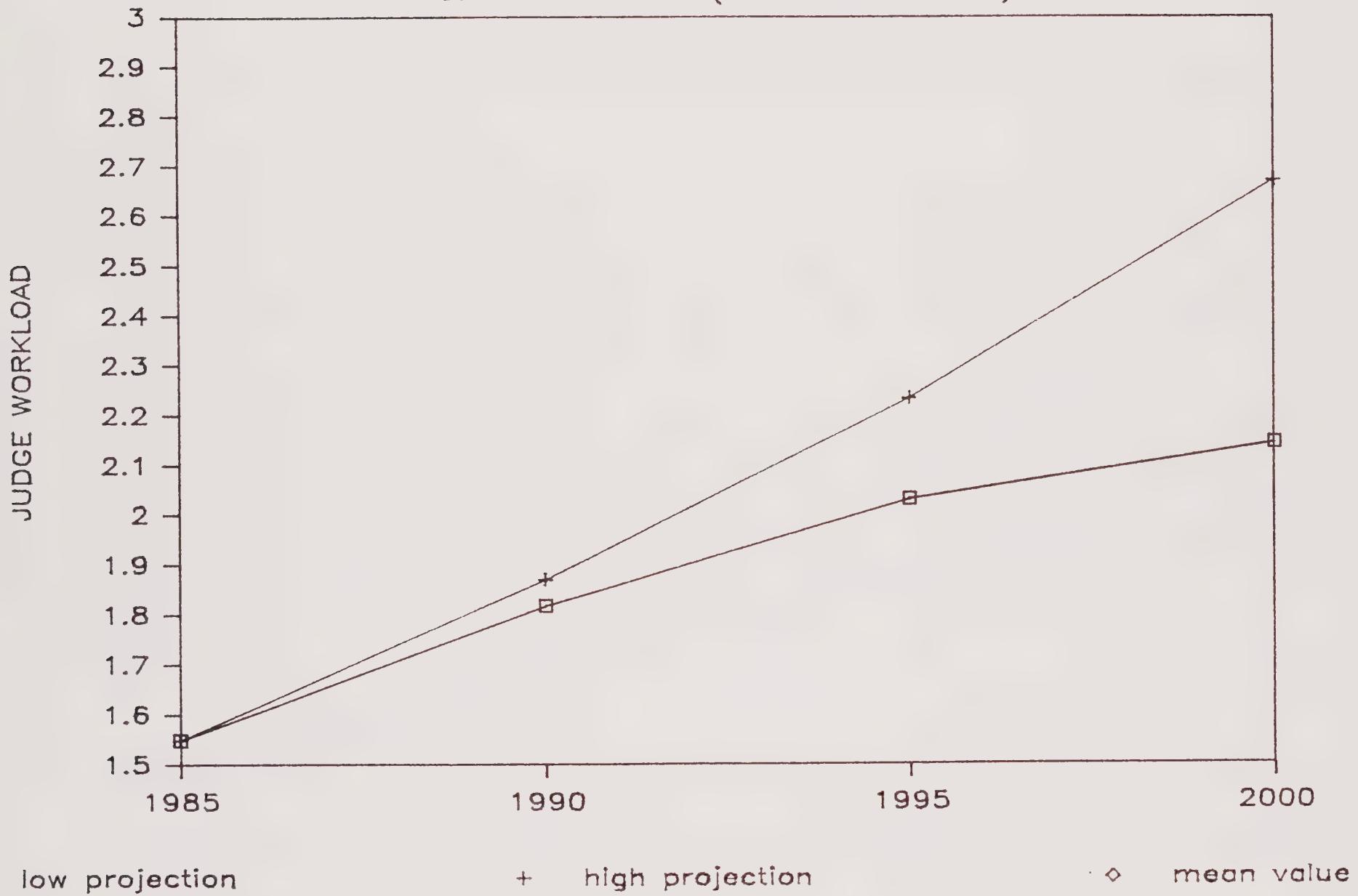
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GRIDLEY COURT



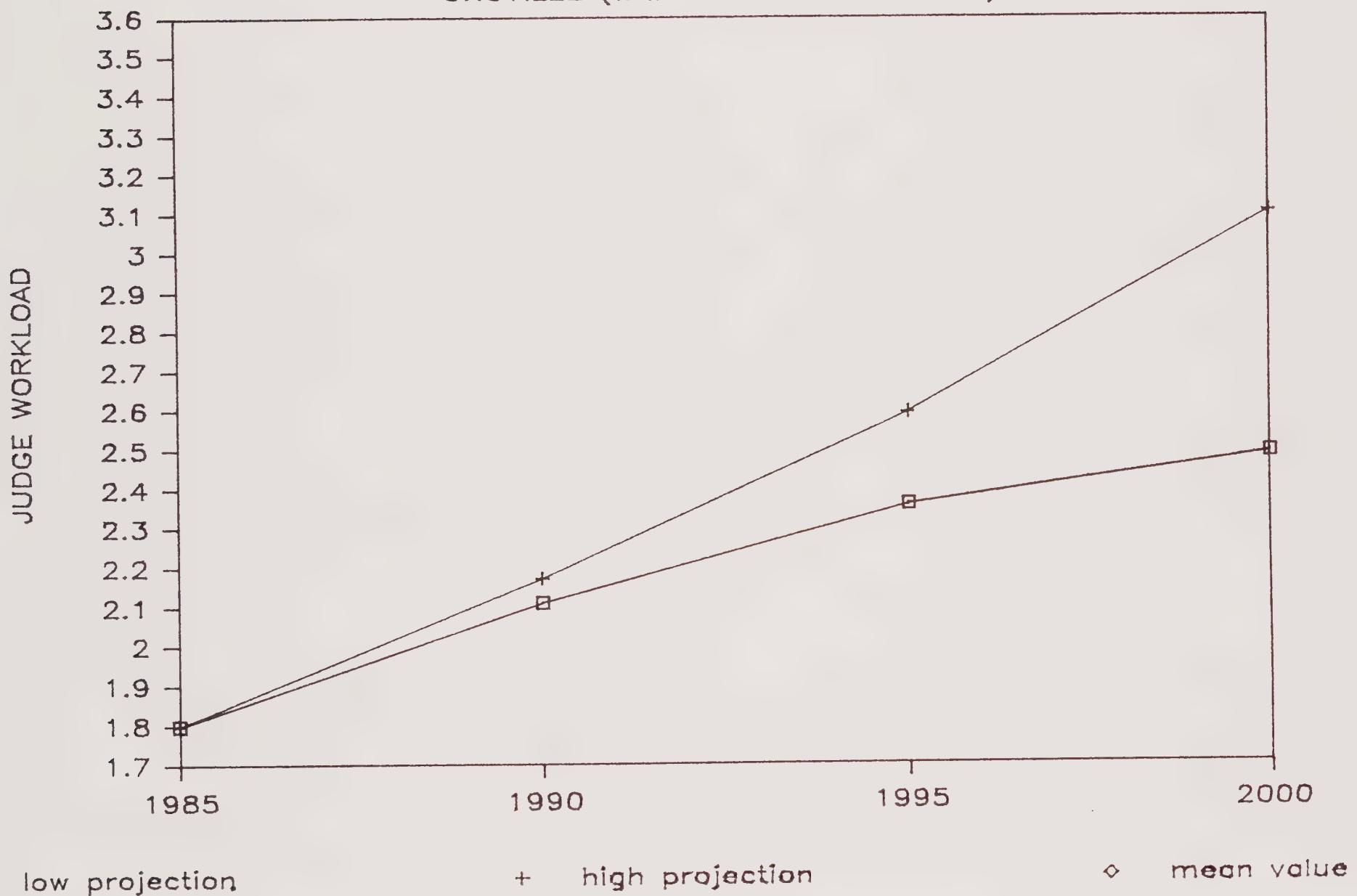
COURT FORECASTS

OROVILLE COURT (with consolidation)



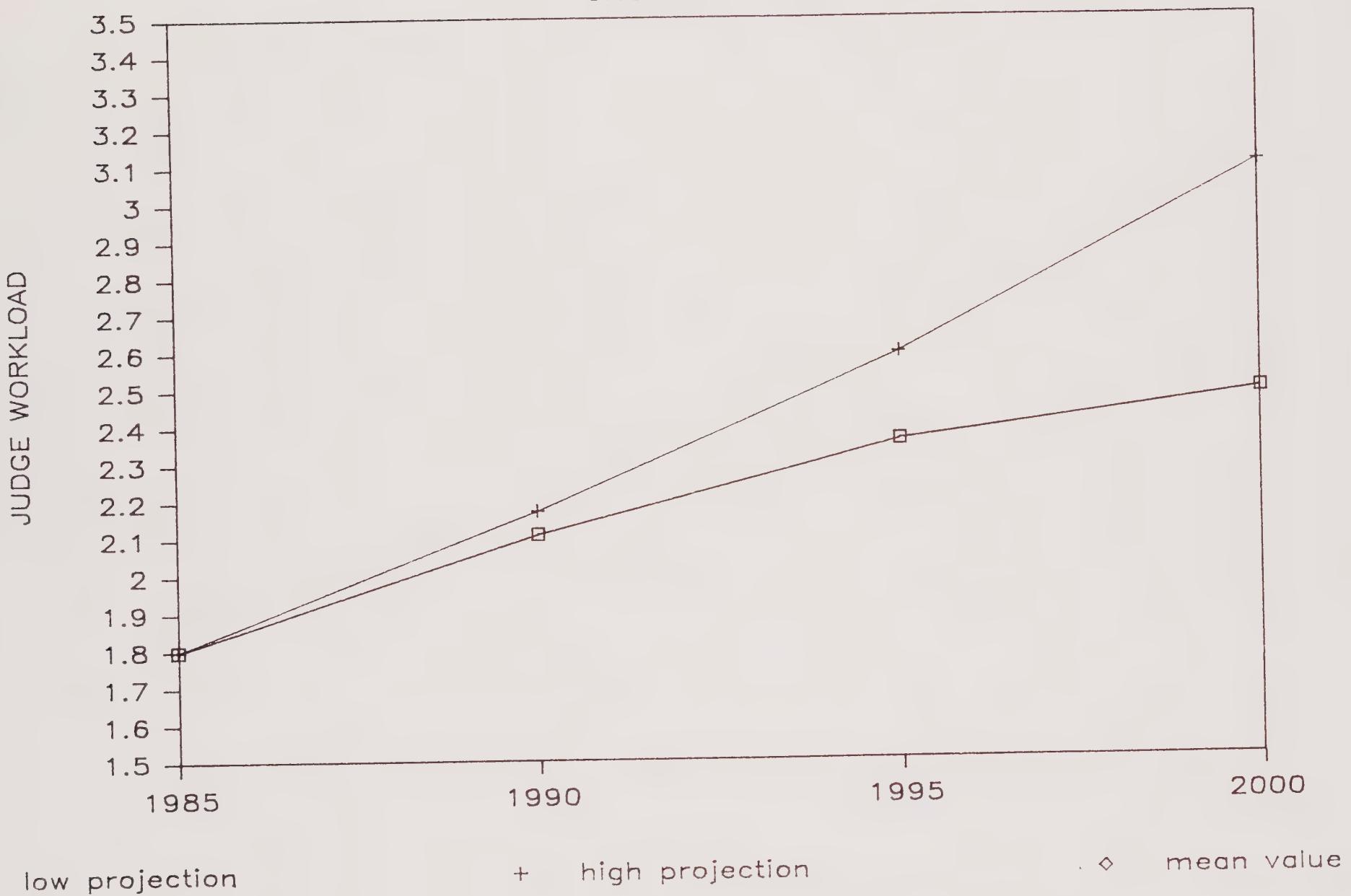
COURT FORECASTS

OROVILLE (with all felonies & cons)



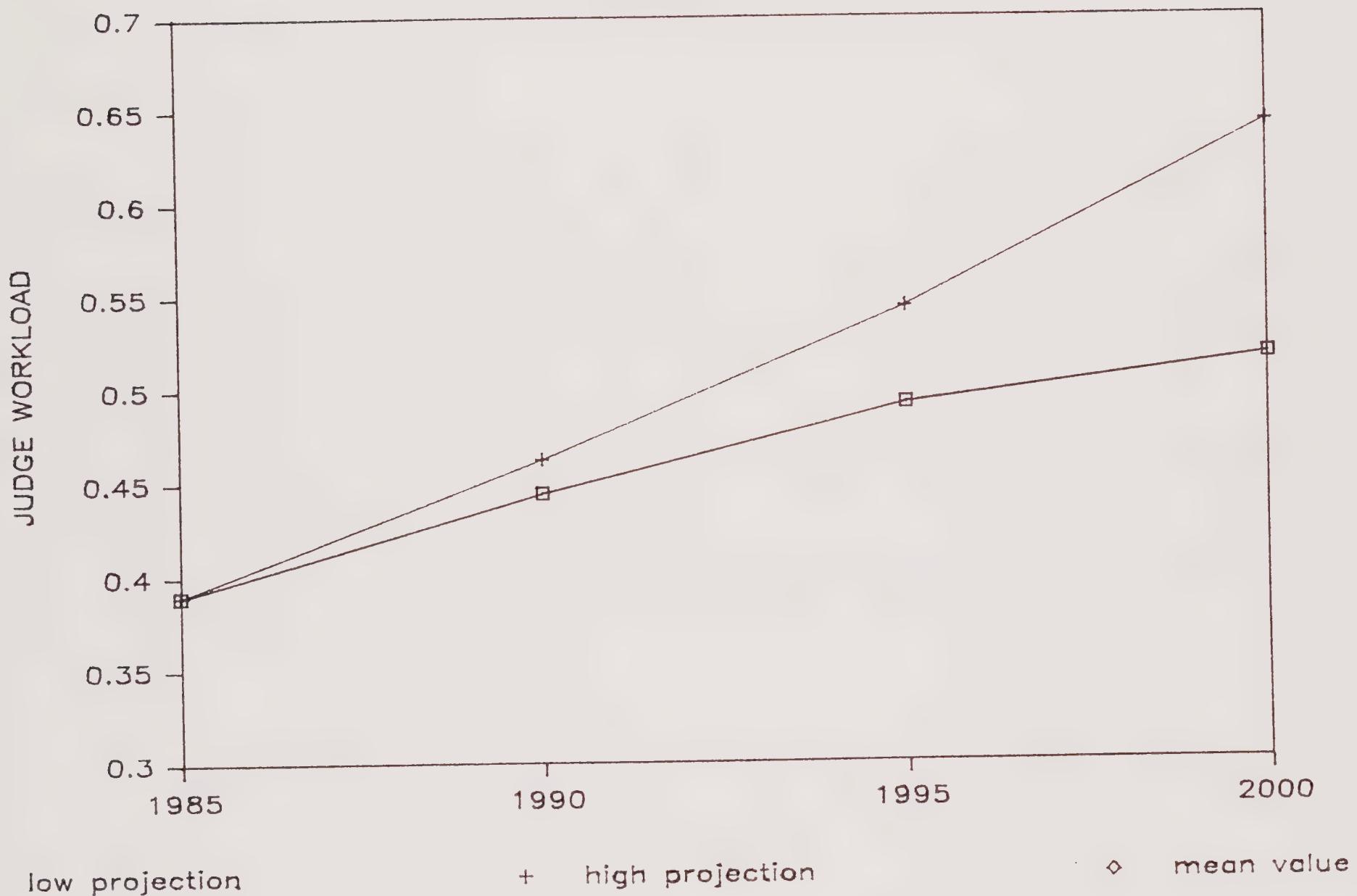
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OROVILLE COURT



COURT FORECASTS

PARADISE COURT



COURT FORECASTS

SUPERIOR COURT



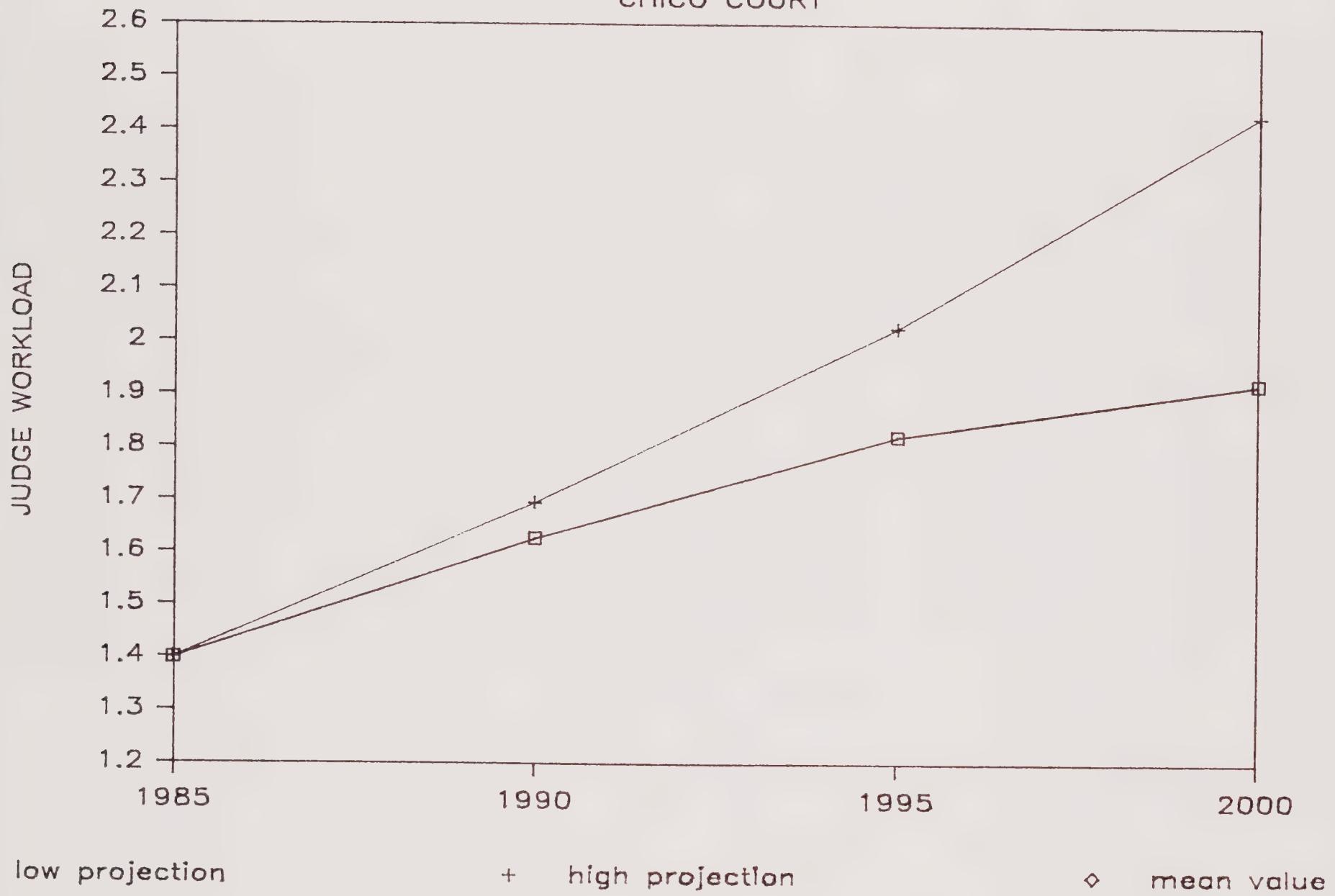
low projection

+ high projection

◊ mean value

COURT FORECASTS

CHICO COURT



Court Facilities

The Butte County Judicial System presently consists of six courthouses. There is a Superior Court in Oroville, a Municipal Court in Chico, and four Judicial District Justice Courts in Gridley, Biggs, and Paradise; all three are within a 30 mile radius. The physical characteristics of the courts are summarized below, by city.

Oroville Justice Court

The existing facility is very limited. The increasing caseload has necessitated the use of a trailer for court functions. Analysis of the caseload shows a considerable backlog of jury trials and a rather heavy workload. The major inadequacies of the courthouse includes the lack of private interview rooms, occasional use of the Court Recorder's Office as a "holding cell" and access to the "trailer court" through the Judge's chambers. Lack of file storage space presents a serious problem; the files have already filled the available storage area.

The present policy of filing all Butte County's pre-trial felonies in the Oroville Justice Court facility has exacerbated the pressures of space.

The following table shows the projected staffing levels and judge workload projections for the next fifteen years. The principal assumption behind these projections is that there will be little or no reorganization of the Butte County Court system.

Oroville Justice Court Projections

Year	Model 1		Model 2	
	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor
1985	9.18	1.8	9.41	1.8
1990	10.77	2.11	11.36	2.17
1995	12.04	2.36	13.56	2.59
2000	12.7	2.49	16.22	3.10

Gridley Justice Court

The Gridley Justice Court Building is quite adequate for the present court workload, and has the capacity for increased use. The court is presently in session two to three afternoons per week. The courthouse includes a holding cell which was part of an old sheriff substation and is housed with a number of other County departments. However, the low court workload and limited public contact of the remaining departments in the facility rarely present a problem.

The projected workload for the Gridley Justice Court is presented below.

Gridley Justice Court Projections

Year	Model 1		Model 2	
	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor
1985	4.06	0.25	4.09	0.25
1990	4.43	0.27	4.57	0.28
1995	4.75	0.29	5.12	0.31
2000	4.91	0.30	5.79	0.35

Biggs

The Biggs Justice Court is sited in a fire station. The facility is small, with a seating capacity of approximately 40 seats. Jury selection is held in the nearby Memorial Hall, then selected juries are moved to the court facility. Apparently, court proceedings are little affected by workings in the adjacent fire station.

Biggs Justice Court Projections

Year	Model 1		Model 2	
	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor
1985	1.72	0.05	1.74	0.05
1990	1.92	0.06	1.99	0.06
1995	2.08	0.06	2.28	0.07
2000	2.17	0.06	2.63	0.08

Paradise

The Paradise Justice Court has one courtroom, a jury room which doubles as an attorney conference room, a clerk's office capable of accommodating five people, and a holding facility that is adjacent to the Sheriff's Substation. The facility is quite adequate for present workload and capable of accommodating a greater workload.

Paradise Justice Court Projections

Year	Model 1		Model 2	
	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor	Staffing Levels	Judge Factor
1985	3.76	0.39	3.80	0.39
1990	4.29	0.44	4.51	0.46
1995	4.75	0.49	5.30	0.54
2000	4.99	0.52	6.26	0.64

Chico Municipal Court

The Chico Municipal Court has excellent court facilities. There are two courtrooms, a law library which sometimes doubles as a jury assembly room, two holding cells, and a bailiff station. The design is integrated to provide adequate space for ancillary and other related departments. Some of the problems of the Chico Municipal Court include the lack of convenient areas for jurors, poor acoustic spots in Department 1, and the uneven temperature control system.

Space Planning Alternatives

Generally, the court workloads in the Oroville, Chico, and Gridley courts are increasing (more so for Oroville and Chico than Gridley). A number of factors may be responsible for these increases, but the most important factors are as follows:

- (1) An increase in the absolute number of criminal trials, and in trial length. This trial factor is probably related in part to the charging practices of the District Attorney. Existing studies of the Justice System suggest that there are some cases where a felony is initially charged, where a misdemeanor charge eventually results.
- (2) There have been more requests for jury trials. These jury trials now average between three and

four days to complete, thus directly impacting the existing courts workload.

The excellent Butte County studies on court organization and efficiency have painstakingly documented the rationale behind a consolidation of the judicial system into a North and South judicial district with branch offices. The consultants, after careful evaluation of the existing facilities and recognition of the stringent budget constraints on Butte County, consider the recommendation of the Lower Court Task Force as highly appropriate solutions to the present circumstances.

The recommendation of the Lower Court Task Force is:

"That the Lower Courts in Butte County be organized into two separate Municipal Districts: North Butte and South Butte. The north county will be headquartered in Chico with branch operations in Paradise, the South County headquartered in Oroville with branch services at the current Gridley facilities to serve both the communities of Gridley and Biggs."

However, the previous reports, although effective in dealing with the present circumstances, provide little insight into future conditions. Thus, to augment the previous reports, the consultants examined the planning implications of three alternative growth scenarios.

1. The first situation assumes a position where all the courts operate at current efficiency levels, i.e., there is no consolidation and all the facilities are utilized. As can be seen from the preceding tables and graphs, the Biggs, Gridley, and Paradise Justice Courts will operate below one

full-time judge workload levels. Both the accelerated growth and steady growth models indicate Judge workload levels below the Judicial Council of California (JCC) standards for a full time judge. The planning indication is that the Biggs, Gridley, and Paradise Court facilities will be adequate for local needs, and continue to be underutilized.

However, the projections for the Oroville Justice Court facility indicate that by 1990, the projected workload will require a little more than two full-time judges. Under the rapid growth model (2), the Oroville Justice Court will require three full time judges.

As discussed earlier, the Oroville Justice Court is extremely limited, and inadequate for present workload levels. As such, the court functions will require either a new facility or extensive remodeling and construction to accommodate the space needs.

With the assumption that there is no reorganization of the Lower Court system, the workload indices for the Chico Municipal Court of both models indicate that the court functions will require approximately two full-time judges by the year 2000.

The Court facility in Chico has recently been remodeled and expanded to a full second department. With this increase, the courthouse has adequate area to accommodate its projected space needs. However, the

increased workload will result in an extremely crowded parking situation on the jury trial days.

2. A second possible future of the Court System is based on the following assumptions:

- o That there is consolidation of the Lower Court System.
- o That all felonies are filled in the Oroville Court.

Oroville Court (with consolidation)
inc. Biggs and Gridley

Year	Judge WKLD Factor	Judge WKLD Factor
1985	2.05	2.05
1990	2.38	2.45
1995	2.65	2.90
2000	2.79	3.45

Chico Municipal Court (with consolidation)
inc. Paradise

Year	WKLD Factor	WKLD Factor
1985	1.79	1.79
1990	2.07	2.15
1995	2.31	2.57
2000	2.44	3.07

Under consolidation, the Oroville Justice Court will absorb a proportion of the workload of the Gridley Justice Court and all the workload of the Biggs Justice Court. The Chico Court will absorb a proportion of the Paradise Justice Court functions.

The most significant increase in the projections is the rapid growth of the Chico Municipal Court workload. The

judge workload index rises substantially from 1.8 to 2.4 (in model 1) or 3.2 (in model 2) by the year 2000. This rise indicates the strong possibility that by the end of the fifteen year period, the Chico Municipal Court would require three judges.

In order to accommodate the space needs resulting from increased workload levels, the Chico Court facility must be expanded. However, because of the combination of the design configuration and the available site space, the court facility can be easily remodeled and expanded with a third department. A design concept in which a proposed third department is drawn opposite and symmetrical to the existing first department could be a solution, and is an option recommended for consideration.

The consolidation of the lower courts would increase the Oroville Court's workload substantially. The added workload from Gridley and Biggs would potentially raise the judicial workload to between 2.5 to 3.5 positions.

The Oroville Justice Court facility cannot handle the present workload. In order to accommodate even a steady workload, the Court facility would require major remodeling for efficient operations. Any projected increases over the present workload will cause severe space problems. As such, provision of additional space for the increased court workload must be a high priority.

To provide a cost-effective solution, the planning solutions for this facility are considered with the options

for the Superior Court facility. The alternatives are discussed later in this section.

The third scenario examines the workload for the Oroville and Chico courts, with consolidation, and with felonies filed in both judicial districts. The biggest impact of this scenario is to reduce the potential workload on the Oroville facility. The workload indices show that Oroville would then operate as between a 2.5 and a 3.0 judge court. Correspondingly, the Chico facility will require between 3 judges and 3.5 judges. Again, the relative ease of expansion of the Chico Municipal Court would accommodate the potential increases in workload. However, the space problems associated with the Oroville Court would still will present potential problems.

Oroville Court (with consolidation and felonies in Chico)

Year	Judge WKLD Factor	Judge WKLD Factor
1985	1.55	1.55
1990	1.82	1.87
1995	2.03	2.23
2000	2.14	2.67

Chico Municipal Court (with consolidation and felonies)

Year	WKLD Factor	WKLD Factor
1985	2.04	2.04
1990	2.36	2.46
1995	2.64	2.93
2000	2.78	3.50

Although discussion has thus far centered on the Lower Court System, the consultants also consider the present space-related problems of the Superior Court to be severe. The present Superior Court workload far exceeds the resources of the current three judicial positions assigned. An evaluation by the Judicial Council of California (JCC) concludes that the present workload is equivalent to that processed by five judges in similar counties in California. The conditions which have contributed to this situation continue to be present. The main influences impacting on the workload are:

- (1) Large increases in criminal trials and a concomitant increase in the length of jury trials.
- (2) Possible legislative changes providing juveniles the right to jury trials.

Presently, the Superior Court is expecting the assignment of a fourth judge. The existing space is extremely limited, as such, the court calendars for the four departments will have to be arranged so the existing three courtrooms can be shared by the four departments.

More importantly, the consultants consider the present court facility ill-suited for the functions of the Superior Court. A number of space related problems have been identified by the consultants. They are as follows:

- (1) There is little room for expansion.
- (2) Poor detailing and/or workmanship create a continuous stream of maintenance problems.

- (3) The lobby area is functionally inadequate for the approximately 120-150 jurors called for jury selection.
- (4) The distribution of the departments, without adequate prisoner transport access, poses potential problems for the public and staff.
- (5) There is no jury assembly room.
- (6) The Court Clerks are dispersed throughout the building creating administrative difficulties.
- (7) Evidence lockers are of irregular shapes, and inadequate sizes for the storage of goods.

Superior Court Projections

The Judicial Council of California (JCC) estimates the present workload level of the Butte County Superior Court to be equivalent to the JCC standards for a five judge court. The Court currently has three judges. Two models were used to forecast the expected growth and change in staffing levels. The first model assumes an efficiency rate equal to the present staffing levels. The second model is based on the JCC standard of five judges. The following table represents the projected figures.

Model for Determining the No. of Superior Court Positions)

Year	model 1	model 2	mean
1985	6	6	6
1990	7.085	7.13	7.1075
1995	7.136	7.229	7.1825
2000	7.184	7.375	7.2795

Although the two models are presented as alternatives, the consultants recommend that the average of the two projections be the minimum number of judges used for planning purposes. Therefore, by the year 2000, there will be between 4.85 and 6 judgeships.

Planning Solutions for the Courts

Two major problems of space have been identified in the previous discussion. The first is the inadequacy of the Oroville Justice Court to handle current and projected workload, and the second is the similar situation of the Superior Court. The consultants recommend that the following steps be carried out to alleviate the space pressures on these facilities.

- (1) The Chico Municipal Court should be expanded with a third department by construction of a courtroom opposite the present Department One. This new courtroom should be used as the fourth department of the Superior Court. Toward this end, a committee should be formed to determine the functions of the Superior Court that could be most conveniently sited at the Chico facility, without a loss in efficiency.
- (2) A site should be identified at the County Civic Center site, suitable for construction of a new Superior Court building. The proposed site should permit flexibility in building arrangement and

allow for future expansion either horizontally or vertically. This new building is necessary principally because the existing facility is quite limited in its capacity to be remodeled. One possible site for the new building would be the area adjacent to the present Court facility.

- (3.a) Initial designs should examine the possibility of extending the Oroville Justice Court into the area presently occupied by the "Trailer Court." The design should allow for future vertical expansion (i.e. the structural system chosen should be able to support an additional floor).

Any new design should take into careful consideration how the existing facility will mesh with the new addition.

- (3.b) The Oroville Justice Court should lease space in another building in Oroville to hold court, while construction of the new Superior Court is underway. Once this construction is completed, the Oroville Justice Court should move to the vacated Superior Court facility. In addition, the present Superior Court would need to be remodeled to enhance its operations. The success of this solution depends on the priority which is given to a new Superior Court building.

While the construction of a new Superior Courthouse is inevitable, there are other options available that would effectively reduce the workload pressure on the Superior

Court in the short term. For example, the Superior court could enter into an arrangement with Municipal Court Judges to allow the latter to hear certain civil matters, such as divorce cases, or to impose sentences in or try selected felony cases. Similar procedures have been successfully tested in other counties; and the JCC could provide technical assistance regarding such new procedures.

One possible short-term, or even long-term, option available to the Oroville Justice Court is the implementation of video arraignment. Video arraignment, which has been successfully implemented in other jurisdictions, including San Diego County, would not only alleviate the problems associated with the Oroville Court's holding cell arrangements, but also reduce pressure on the jail by allowing pretrial inmates to be arraigned and released more quickly. Such arraignment also results in lower transportation and security costs. If implemented, the County may wish to consider implementation of video arraignment to all courts, under either the existing scheme or after consolidation.

JAIL SPACE NEEDS

JAIL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section of the report analyses the needs of the jail facilities. Of utmost importance in planning a detention facility is a clear idea of the ends to be served and the means for achieving those ends.

The steps involved in the initial planning consist of a process of outlining a series of priorities of needed improvements, to policies and the physical facility. These priorities are based on a number of assessments supported by firm data. Basic to this process is an analysis of the numbers and types of persons to be served. This task is made more difficult by the need to consider the various areas that peripherally affect the field of law enforcement and determine increases or decreases in inmate population. For example the initiation of an effective bail reform program will significantly reduce the number of persons held in pretrial detention.

The analytical process involves the determination of the various stages and directions an offender moves through from arrest to release. Vital statistics such as the number of offenders involved in each stage of the process, and the average time for completion of each step, must be included in the analysis.

The most important findings of this analysis are listed below.

1. Total Alcohol related offenses constitute 26 percent of total charges and 46 percent of all misdemeanors. Also 75 percent of those arrested for or convicted of drunk driving had prior drunk driving convictions.
2. 75 percent of probation violations were alcohol related.
3. The average sentence for alcohol related offenses was over 283 days compared with an average of 147 days for misdemeanors and 222 for felonies.
4. Average length of stay (ALS) for persons released pretrial can be reduced by nearly one day.
5. A faster rise in the actual number of female inmates than that projected in the 1981 Needs Assessment.
6. Higher proportions of minority inmates than that found in the population as a whole.
7. A significant increase has occurred in the number and proportion of persons released through Penal Code section 825.

The planning implications of these findings can be summarized thus:

- o If no policy decisions are made to reduce the jail population, Butte County will require a new jail by the 1990.
- o Provision of special facilities for Drunk drivers would reduce the capacities of both jail facilities

to levels below their rated capacities over the next 15 years.

JAILS

To identify and evaluate space planning options, the consultants conducted a needs assessment of the Butte County jail. The needs assessment includes the collection and analysis of sample data for tracking the bookings into the jail, and a sample profile of the jail population. A secondary objective of the data analysis was to provide updated information to be used in conjunction with the October 1981 needs assessment for County planning purposes.

The tracking study is best characterized as a "flow" analysis: It follows people who have been arrested from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (booking) to an exit point--either pretrial or post-conviction release. A tracking study is useful in determining whether release mechanisms are being used effectively to maintain a minimum jail population. In contrast, a population profile provides a "snapshot" of the people who are in jail at a given time and is valuable in determining the most effective use of jail space, particularly through security classifications.

Methodology

Data for the tracking and profile studies were collected on the same day but from different periods. To obtain as complete information as possible on the length of stay of inmates, data for the tracking study were collected for all bookings during the week on June 2 to June 8, 1985.

The variables on which data were collected included primary arrest charge, type of release, date and time of booking, and date and time of release. After the tracking data was coded, 200 valid cases were identified. Invalid cases are eliminated from the sample, theses include juveniles booked at the jail but not held, and persons booked under more than one booking number on the same day. For the latter group, only the most current arrest charge was tracked.

The population profile data was collected from the files of jail inmates in custody on July 22, 1985. On that day, the jail's total population was 212 inmates, including 23 women. Initially, ILPP planned to collect information from every other case file for the profile sample. Files that did not contain sufficient information were discarded, and the next case file in the sampling sequence was taken. However, many inmates lacked a booking sheet which contained much of the required information, thus only 74 valid cases were included in the profile sample. Even for those files that included a booking sheet, there was a general lack of information on prior convictions, health problems, substance abuse, and sociological background. As a result, variables on which information could be collected were limited to age, sex, race, residence, charge, adjudication status, sentenced status, warrants or holds, and prior arrests.

After all of the information for both the tracking and profile samples were collected, it was coded, and invalid cases were removed. The coded data were run through a

computer program for frequencies, as well as for two-way and three-way cross-tabulations. The results have been analyzed and are presented here.

Tracking Analysis

Alcohol-related offenses accounted for nearly one-half of all charges and 61 percent of all misdemeanors. Overall, nearly four-fifths of the tracking sample consisted of persons who had been arrested for or convicted of misdemeanors; only 21 percent of the sample had been arrested for or convicted of a felony. The largest single category of arrests was drunk driving (31%), followed by public inebriation (17%).

The two main categories of primary felony charges were property offenses, excluding burglary, and drug offenses, including both use and sale: Each category made up about 5 per cent of the total sample and 23 per cent of all felony charges. About 4 per cent of all arrests were for burglary, which accounted for 18 percent of all felony arrests. (See table 1.)

TABLE 1

BREAKDOWN FOR PRIMARY CHARGES
(Total N=187)Felonies (N=39)

	<u>No.</u> <u>in Sample</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total N</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>all Felonies</u>
Violent crimes	6	3.2	15.4
Sex offenses	3	1.6	7.4
Burglary	7	3.7	17.9
Other property	9	4.8	23.1
Drug offenses	9	4.8	23.1
Parole violations	3	1.6	7.7
Miscellaneous	2	1.0	5.1

Misdemeanors (N=148)

	<u>No.</u> <u>in Sample</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total N</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Misdemeanors</u>
Violent crimes	3	1.6	2.0
Property offenses	9	4.8	6.1
Nuisance	1	0.01	0.01
Public inebriation	32	17.10	21.60
Drug offenses	1	.01	0.01
Probation violations	1	.01	0.1
Drunk driving	58	31.0	39.2
Other auto violations	8	4.3	5.4
Bench warrants*	28	15.0	19.0
Miscellaneous	7	3.7	4.7

* Includes failures to appear, failures to pay traffic fine, failures to attend DUI school.

Almost two-thirds of the sample (66%) was released pretrial, with an average length of stay (ALS) of only 1.95 days. Although a greater proportion of those arrested on felony primary charges (73%) were released pretrial than those with misdemeanor primary charges (64%), the ALS for persons in the former category was nearly one day longer, 2.68 days compared to 1.74 days for those in the latter

category. As can be seen from Table 2, "Sheriff's OR" (also called citation release) was the primary form of release for those persons charged with misdemeanors, while most of those charged with felonies usually obtained pretrial release by posting cash bail or a bond.

The proportion of persons who obtained pretrial release within two days remains unchanged from that found in the 1981 needs assessment--79 per cent. Nevertheless, significant changes have occurred during the past four years. In 1981, two-thirds of such releases were accomplished though bail; less than 3 per cent of all pretrial releases were the result of Sheriff's OR or citation release. (See page 39, 1981 Needs Assessment.) The present study shows the inverse to be true: Of the 121 persons who obtained pretrial release, 52 per cent were released through Sheriff's OR and only 16 per cent were required to first post bail. While there has only been a slight increase in the proportion of persons held and released under Penal Code section 849 (b)(2), 12 per cent compared to 10 per cent in 1981, there has been a dramatic decrease in ALS. The 1981 needs assessment reported that all Penal Code section 849 (b)(2) releases were accomplished by the third day of booking; in the present tracking study, all such releases occurred within 10 hours.

The most disturbing finding of the present study is the significant increase in the number and proportion of persons released through Penal Code section 825. This section

requires all defendants to be taken before a magistrate within two days after arrest, excluding weekends. In 1981, the Needs Assessment reported only one defendant, representing less than 1 per cent of the pretrial release sample, had to be released under Penal Code section 825; such a finding had little analytical impact in a sample that represented the equivalent of bookings for one month. In contrast, the present study, which represents only one week of booking activity, has found 5 persons, representing 4 per cent of the pretrial release population, who had to be released under Penal Code section 825. All such releases involved persons who had been arrested on felony charges with an ALS of 3.99 days, a length of stay twice that allowed by the statute requiring release.

Although an analysis of the overall tracking sample provided valuable information, the data can be further refined to give a better picture of pretrial release activity. The tracking sample can be grouped into three distinct categories: new bookings; readmits -- defendants who have been released pretrial but are rebooked after being sentenced; and weekenders (defendants who have been sentenced to serve a designated number of weekends in jail). Pretrial release options are available only for the category of new bookings, which accounted for 74.5 per cent and 8 per cent of the sample, respectively. Defendants in the readmits category had an ALS of 3.44 days. Three of these defendants were still in custody when data were collected,

two for felony convictions and one for a drunk driving conviction.

Of the 149 new bookings, 81 per cent were released pretrial after an ALS of 1.92 days. Defendants in this category who were not released until after time served had an ALS of 4.72 days. Addition of the ALS for readmits to the ALS for Sheriff's OR, misdemeanor bail and Penal Code section 849 (b)(2) releases, indicates that the overall ALS for persons released pretrial can be reduced by nearly one day. (See Tables 2 and 3.) This is an important finding, which has a significant impact on jail space needs.

TABLE 2
RELEASE TYPE AND ALS BY OFFENSE CATEGORY
(N = 148)

<u>Release Type</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Felonies</u>	<u>F/ALS*</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Misdemeanors</u>	<u>F/ALS</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Overall</u>	<u>M/ALS</u>
Sheriff's OR	8.1	.50	40.8	.43	34.2	.43
Court OR	13.5	4.88	.01	14.02	3.3	6.40
Post bail	29.7	1.84	5.4	.41	10.3	1.24
PC 849(b)(2)	--	--	9.5	.28	7.6	.28
PC 825	13.5	3.99	--	--	2.7	3.99
Rel other agcy	8.1	2.09	6.8	11.11	7.1	9.03
Dismissed	--	--	.01	5.58	.01	5.58
Weekend	U/K	U/K	3.4	2.00	2.7	2.00
Custody	24.3	U/K	3.4	U/K	7.6	U/K
Time Served	2.7	34.31	29.3	3.70	23.9	4.40

TABLE 3
RELEASE TYPE AND ALS FOR NEW BOOKINGS
(N = 149)

<u>Release Type</u>	<u>No. of New Bookings</u>	<u>% of New Bookings</u>	<u>ALS</u>
Sheriff's OR	63	42.3	.43
Court OR	6	4.0	6.40
Post bail	19	12.8	1.24
PC 849(b)(2)	14	9.4	.28
PC 825	5	3.4	3.99
Rel other agency	13	8.7	9.03
Dismissed	1	.01	5.58
Custody	9	6.0	U/K
Time Served	19	12.8	4.72

Population Profile Study

In terms of demographics, the population profile sample contained 64 males, representing 34 per cent of the total male inmate population, and 10 females, representing 43 per cent of the total female population. Slightly over three-fourths of the total sample was white. Although the 1980 population census showed total minority population in Butte County to be less than 9 per cent, 18 per cent of the sample was Spanish-surnamed and 7 per cent was black. The jail population is composed primarily of county residents (84%); the transient population was 12 per cent and out of state or out of county residents constitute less than 5 per cent of the total population.

The profile shows that the Butte County jail population tends to be older than most typical jail populations; the average age was 31.3 years and the median age was 29.44 years. When broken down by sex, only the female

populations' average age fell within a younger age range: 26.8 years. The average age for the male inmates becomes even higher, 32.02 years, when controlled for sex.

A higher average age in a jail population can often be attributed to the increased number of arrests for drunk driving, which cut across all age groups and socioeconomic classes. In Butte County, however, the higher average age is not confined to arrests for drunk driving. Table 4 shows that the average ages for property and drug offenses, as well as felonies in general, fall within the age range of most criminal activity, while the average age for most misdemeanors is consistently outside that age range.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE AGE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY
(N = 73)

<u>Felonies</u> (N = 33)	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Number</u>
Murder	39.99	3
Violent crimes	26.25	4
Sex offenses	27.60	5
Burglary	29.10	10
Other property	27.67	3
Drug offenses	30.00	3
Auto violations	27.00	1
Miscellaneous	27.00	4
Overall average: 30.91 years		

<u>Misdemeanors</u> (N = 40)	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Number</u>
Violent crimes	30.50	2
Property offenses	23.00	3
Public inebriation	45.00	3
Drug offenses	25.00	1
Probation violation	34.67	6
Drunk driving	30.80	16
Other auto	40.00	1
Traffic warrants	23.75	4
Miscellaneous	31.75	4
Overall average age: 32.95 years		

Nearly two-fifths of those inmates who are county residents live in Chico; the average age of 33.59 indicates that the city's large college population is not a factor in the jail population. Other cities with high average ages are Magalia, 34.0 years, and Paradise, 33.25 years. The total average age breakdown is presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5
AVERAGE AGE BY COUNTY RESIDENCE
(N = 55)

<u>City of residence</u>	<u>% total sample</u>	<u>county residents</u>	<u>Average Age</u>
Chico (22)	29	39	33.59
Gridley (7)	9	12.5	31.71
Magalia (5)	7	9	34.0
Oroville (11)	15	20	29.18
Paradise (8)	11	14	33.25
Other (2)	3	4	22.5

Perhaps the most significant demographic change is the steady increase in the average monthly female population. The 1981 needs assessment found the female population to have decreased over the five years of its study; in 1980, the average monthly female population represented only 7 per cent of the total average population. In the intervening four and a half years, the average monthly female population has not only increased as a proportion of the total average population, but also increased at a faster rate than the total population.

TABLE 6
INCREASES IN FEMALE POPULATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Average Female Population</u>	<u>% of Total Population</u>
1980	139	10	7.2
1981	157	12	7.6
1982	195	16	8.2
1983	211	19	9.0
1984	213	18	8.5
1985 (5 months)	227	24	10.6
Annual % change:	10.6%	20.0%	

The jail population profile showed that 45 per cent of the sample had been arrested for or convicted of felonies and 55 percent had been arrested for or convicted of misdemeanors. Burglary was the most common felony charge, accounting for 13.5 per cent of all charges and 30 per cent of all felonies. The largest category of misdemeanor charges was drunk driving, being 22 per cent of all charges and 39 per cent of all misdemeanor arrests or convictions. Total alcohol-related offenses constituted 26 per cent of the total charges and 46 per cent of all misdemeanors. The overall misdemeanor/felony breakdown is consistent with the 1981 finding, but there have been some significant changes in the categories of offenses.

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF 1981 AND 1985 PROFILES
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

<u>Primary Charge</u>	<u>% in 1981</u>	<u>% in 1985</u>	<u>No. in 1986</u>
Felony			
Violent crimes	10.3	9.5	7
Sex offenses	2.5	6.8	5
Burglary	4.3	13.5	10
Other property	11.6	4.1	3
Drug offenses	1.5	4.1	3
Auto violations	3.1	1.4	1
Miscellaneous	1.8	5.4	4
Misdemeanors			
Violent crimes	5.6	2.7	2
Property	5.4	4.1	3
Public inebriation	11.9	4.1	3
Drug offenses	2.2	1.4	1
Probation violation	1.9	9.5	7
Drunk driving	17.3	21.6	16
Miscellaneous	1.6	5.4	4
Traffic warrants	---	5.4	4

The present study shows that felony charges have shifted from other property offenses to more burglary charges and an increase in drug and sex offenses. For misdemeanors, the shift has been from violent crimes and public inebriation to more arrests or convictions for probation violations, failures to pay fines or to appear (traffic warrants) and a slight increase in drunk driving charges.

About 57 per cent of the profile had been sentenced, representing 18 per cent of those who had been arrested for felonies and 88 per cent of those charged with misdemeanors. Of the unsentenced defendants charged with felonies, however, 30 per cent had been convicted and were awaiting sentencing or had been committed for a Penal Code

section 1203.03 diagnostic evaluation. Based on data provided by the Sheriff's Office, the trend in the county is toward a greater proportion of unsentenced male defendants, indicating that longer periods of adjudication of charges are being required.

This trend has an impact on the space needs of both jail and courts.

TABLE 8
UNSENTENCED STATUS BY SEX, 1981 TO 1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unsentenced Males (Total)</u>	<u>Unsentenced Males (Felonies)</u>
1981	42.9%	33.1%
1982	38.0%	29.1%
1983	36.6%	22.8%
1984	39.3%	27.3%
1985 (5 mos.)	42.7%	30.8%

TABLE 8 continued
UNSENTENCED STATUS BY SEX, 1981 TO 1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unsentenced Females (Total)</u>	<u>Unsentenced Females (Felonies)</u>
1981	40.4%	30.4%
1982	32.8%	21.7%
1983	37.0%	24.3%
1984	50.7%	39.8%
1985 (5 mos.)	35.5%	28.9%

Pretrial release options for unsentenced defendants are limited by the fact that 25 per cent of such defendants had some kind warrant or hold against them. The most common warrants or holds were out of county warrants and parole

holds, accounting for 64 per cent of all such holds; 18 per cent of the holds were at the request of the Border Patrol.

Although data were not consistently available on prior convictions, the existence of a prior arrest could be inferred from defendants' answers to the question asking if they had ever had a prior OR release. Slightly over 51 per cent of the inmates answered "yes" to this question. Information on prior drunk driving convictions was consistently available: 75 per cent of those arrested for or convicted of drunk driving had a prior drunk driving conviction. This high rate of recidivism is reflected in the length of the sentences imposed on defendants convicted of drunk driving: 81 per cent had been sentenced and were serving an average of over 245 days. The longest sentenced imposed for drunk driving was 2 years. Three-fourths of the violations for probation were alcohol related; the average sentence imposed for such violations was over 283 days. In contrast, the average sentence for other misdemeanors was 147 days and for felonies, 222 days.

Planning Considerations

Based on the tracking study, the population profile and interviews with Butte County criminal justice personnel, several important factors have been identified that will affect the county's long-range space planning for its criminal justice agencies. The following discussion on jail needs will refer to the findings and assumptions of the 1981 Needs Assessment where relevant.

1. The County Jail

There is a demonstrated need for either a new jail or more jail beds, even with the addition of the new dormitory planned for work furlough inmates. Although the 1981 Needs Assessment estimated the work furlough population as 25 per cent of the total inmate population, the new dormitory will provide only a short-term solution to the jail space needs for several reasons.

First, pretrial release options are being used effectively in Butte County so no major reductions in the use of jail beds can be expected from such programs. Over four-fifths of all new bookings are released pretrial after an ALS of less than 2 days, despite the fact 39 per cent of the total sample had outstanding warrants or holds. About 52 per cent of the pretrial releases for new bookings are achieved through Sheriff's OR, which has an ALS of only .43 days or about 10 hours.

Second, the jail's average total population is increasing at a faster rate than expected. The 1981 Needs Assessment forecasted that the total average daily population would not reach 227 inmates until the seventh planning year. The jail would show a decrease in the average female population. However, current data show that the average female population is increasing steadily and at a faster rate than projected. Therefore, the current deficiencies in meeting the needs of its female inmates, will be exacerbated with the increases in female inmates.

Third, average sentences for inmates are increasing. The 1981 Needs Assessment found about 55 per cent of the sentenced population was serving sentences of six months or longer. The present study has found 59 per cent of the sentenced population with such sentences. Drunk drivers, who constituted the largest single group in both the tracking sample and the population profile, serve an average sentence of two-thirds of a year.

Assuming sentencing and arrest practices remain constant, the need for required beds will increase faster than the rate at which they become available.

2. Special Needs

Criminal justice observers have identified a class of offenses that can be considered the secondary effects of an initial drunk driving conviction. The local trend toward more probation violations, arrests on traffic warrants and drunk driving arrests with prior convictions demonstrates that Butte County is already experiencing these effects. Nearly 86 percent of the probation violations involved an underlying alcohol-related offense; all of these violations resulted in extensive jail time. The arrests on traffic warrants were for failures to pay fines or to appear at drunk driving schools. Defendants with prior drunk driving convictions sentenced to terms exceeding the averages for minimum security risk offenders, most of whom may have problems with alcohol.

Serious consideration should be given to building a special facility for drunk drivers or to finding alternative sentences.

In summary, the number of inmates with alcohol problems, the increased proportion of sex and drug arrests, and the growing female population demonstrate that the jail's total population is one with special needs. The need for substance abuse treatment or psychiatric counseling often accompanies arrests for drug or sex offenses. Sex offenders usually also require special security measures. The jail's deficiencies in meeting the needs of women have already been well documented. These identified special needs indicate that additional bed space alone is insufficient; careful planning of separation and of auxiliary services will also be required.

3. Arrest Practices

A change in arrest practices could relieve pressure on the jail for additional beds. The finding that 4 per cent of the pretrial release population were released through Penal Code section 825 implicates the arrest practices of police in the field that are beyond the control of the jail personnel. Such arrests represent a waste of four bed days per defendant. As discussed earlier, this finding is particularly significant when compared to the 1981 Needs Assessment which found only one such defendant in bookings covering one month. Since only one week of bookings was studied here, there is the potential of up to 20 defendants

per month who must be released pursuant to Penal Code section 825.

4. Charging Practices

Criminal justice personnel have noted that the Butte County District Attorney has a tendency to charge an offense as a felony where there has an option between either a misdemeanor or a felony. As emphasized by the National Institute of Corrections' Jail Overcrowding program, a District Attorney's charging practices and recommended disposition of cases can have a significant impact on jail and court resources. Adjudication of felonies generally requires more time than misdemeanors, and this factor increases the proportion of unsentenced inmates in the jail. Adjudication of felonies also requires the resources of two separate courts through a preliminary examination or hearing in the Municipal or Justice court, and, if a defendant is held to answer, a subsequent arraignment and trial in the Superior Court. Since all felonies must first be filed and heard in the Municipal or Justice courts, an increase in the number of felony charges filed could affect the court's ability to effectively and efficiently try misdemeanors.

BUTTE COUNTY JAIL OPTIONS

1. New Jail

Assuming action is taken done to change the status quo, Butte County will need a new jail to house the projected average daily jail population for the next 15 years. Regardless of which rated jail capacity is used, (the Board of Corrections' rating of 173 beds or the self-rated capacity of 201) the jail is currently overcrowded and will become increasingly so over next 15 years. The following table shows the degree of overcrowding that can be expected:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Low Proj.</u>	<u>% Overpop. (BOC)</u>	<u>% Overpop. (Self)</u>	<u>High Proj.</u>	<u>% Overpop. (BOC)</u>	<u>% Overpop. (Self)</u>
1985	236.3	36.6	17.6	241.6	39.7	20.2
1990	299.7	73.2	49.1	324.8	87.7	61.6
1995	354.2	104.7	76.2	418.9	142.1	108.4
2000	382.4	121.0	90.2	532.7	207.9	165.0

2. Reservation of Existing Minimum-Security Facility for Drunk Drivers

As a short-term measure, some of the overcrowding can be alleviated by the use of the new facility currently under construction, intended to house primarily weekenders and work-furlough inmates. Since most persons convicted of drunk driving would probably be classified as minimum security, such inmates could be housed in the new facility. The following tables show the effects of the new facility on

the main jail population. Assuming that the weekender population is approximately 6 per cent of the total jail population and the work furlough population, 25 per cent, the following table shows the reduction of the main jail population as a result of housing such inmates in the new facility. The table based on results from regression analysis and population forecasts, shows the projected population in the new facility.

<u>Year</u>	Main Jail Pop.		Main Jail Pop.	
	New Facility Pop. <u>(Low)</u>	<u>(Mean)</u>	<u>(High)</u>	<u>(Mean)</u>
1985	163.05	164.88	166.7	74.1
1990	206.79	215.46	224.11	96.8
1995	244.4	266.75	289.04	119.8
2000	263.86	315.7	367.56	141.8

As can be seen from the above table, the opening of the new facility will reduce the main jail's population in 1985 to levels below either rated capacity. The new facility will not be able to reduce the main jail population sufficiently to bring it below the rated capacities after this year (unless the population is in the low projection range in 1990).

By including weekenders in the estimated new facility population, the figures are slightly inflated. Weekenders generally only spend two days in jail; thus, the population figures represent peak population which can be expected

between Thursdays and Mondays. Inmates on work furlough generally are not in jail during the day but must return to the jail at night. Despite the fact that the new facility appears to be relatively empty during the day for most of the week, the beds must be reserved for the anticipated population.

The following table shows the impact on reduction of overcrowding by housing defendants convicted of drunk driving with the work furlough population in the new facility. Weekenders are not included here because most of them have been convicted of drunk driving. As a result, the effect of reducing the main jail population through greater use of the new facility would be inflated.

<u>New Facility Pop.</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>(Low)</u>	<u>(Mean)</u>	<u>(High)</u>
<u>(Mean)</u>			
1985	126.14	127.6	129.01
1990	160.04	166.74	173.44
1995	189.14	206.42	195.21
2000	204.2	244.32	284.46

This table assumes that drunk driving population is approximately 21.6 per cent of total and work furlough is 25 per cent, an assumption derived from analysis of the population profile.

Although the table shows that the new facility will be

unable to accommodate all drunk drivers and work furlough inmates, even in the very short term, the new facility does offer the potential for reducing the main jail's population for a very brief period. This could occur if the new facility is used from Monday to Thursday for those defendants convicted of drunk driving, sentenced to actually serve four days or less and have not been sentenced to weekends. According to the booking data, about 8 per cent of those booked were readmitted to serve sentences of 4 days or less, usually on drunk driving charges or traffic offenses. This population is equivalent to 7 per cent of the average daily population. By including weekenders (6%) and work furlough (25%), the following reductions in average daily population would occur.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop. (Low)</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop. (Mean)</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop. (High)</u>	<u>New Facility Pop. (Mean)</u>
1985	146.51	148.15	149.79	90.80
1990	185.81	193.59	201.38	118.66
1995	219.60	239.66	259.72	146.89
2000	237.09	283.68	330.27	173.87

The above table shows that the new facility could be used for up to five years as a facility to house the identified drunk drivers (those meeting the qualifications described above), weekenders and work furlough inmates. Given the unique housing needs of weekenders and work furlough inmates, housing drunk drivers in the new facility would be a very efficient use of space.

3. Special Minimum Security Facility for Drunk Drivers

Given the fact that over one-fourth (26%) of the inmates in the population profile had been charged with an alcohol-related offense, serious consideration should be given to building a special facility for defendants convicted of drunk driving. Such a facility would also be justified by the following factors:

- (1) A trend toward an increase in the number of persons arrested for drunk driving;
- (2) A concomitant increase in "second generation" offenders, including defendants convicted of alcohol-related probation violations;
- (3) The extremely long average sentences for drunk drivers with prior DUI convictions and for defendants convicted of alcohol-related probation violation. Such a facility should also include counseling or treatment services since there is a high correlation between alcohol or substance abuse and an alcohol-related offense.

Assuming that drunk drivers constitute 22 per cent of the average daily population, probation violators (alcohol-related only), 7 per cent and defendants convicted of public inebriation, 4 per cent, the following reductions would occur if a special facility is built, either as an alternative to a new jail or as an adjunct to a new jail:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u> <u>(Low)</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u> <u>(Mean)</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u> <u>(High)</u>	<u>Special Facility</u> <u>(Mean)</u>
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1985	158.32	160.10	161.10	78.85
1990	200.8	209.21	217.62	103.04
1995	237.31	258.99	280.66	127.56
2000	256.21	306.56	356.91	150.99

Although the above table only shows that the main jail would be below rated capacity for about 5 years as the result of a special facility for drunk drivers, the following table, which assumes full capacity in the new facility (the work furlough dorm), shows that the two additional facilities could have a significant impact on crowding in the main jail.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u> <u>(Low)</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u> <u>(Mean)</u>	<u>Main Jail Pop.</u> <u>(High)</u>
1985	62.32	64.1	65.87
1990	104.8	113.21	121.62
1995	141.31	162.99	184.66
2000	160.21	210.56	260.91

As shown in the above table, Butte County could continue using its main jail, with certain modifications, for the next 15 years if the average daily population stays within the low projection or the mean projection. The county could thus avoid the construction costs of a new jail, with its required minimum, medium and maximum security classifications, by building a single additional minimum security facility at a lower initial cost.

Planning for a Special Minimum Security Facility

In order to more effectively deal with that portion of the offender population which manifests chronic-alcohol related problems and to continue providing assistance to those individuals with alcohol problems who do not enter the criminal justice system, Butte County must increase its alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation facilities, and create out-patient after-care services. In addition, the county could explore possibilities of providing alcohol programs and services through the private sector. The consultants recommend that the county request information from the National Institute of Corrections regarding innovative alcohol treatment programs which are effectively relieving detention facilities of the burden of dealing with the alcoholic offender. NIC has, in the past, expressed substantial interest in providing assistance to counties attempting to address the problem of alcoholism in ways other than incarceration.

There are a number of advantages to this program:

1. The utilization of alcohol treatment programs and services other than incarceration would reduce the amount of time and the number of dollars criminal justice system agencies must allocate to the arrest, processing, and prosecution of public inebriates.
2. Substantial numbers of both pre-trial and post-sentence jail beds could be saved.

3. Because chronic alcohol abusers tend to have other serious health care problems that are often masked by the consumption of alcohol, the utilization of treatment programs and services as an alternative to incarceration may reduce the potential for successful litigation.

However, there are also a number of related disadvantages.

1. Due to the influence of MADD and other special interest groups, public reaction to the utilization of treatment alternatives rather than incarceration for alcohol-related offenses will be negative.

2. The potential for the actual rehabilitation of large numbers of offenders who chronically abuse alcohol may be limited.

The costs associated with the implementation of this option are largely dependent on the types and scope of treatment programs and services the County decides to develop. For this reason, an accurate cost projection cannot be provided.

The impact of this policy could result in a reduction in bookings for public inebriation in a range from 25 to 75 percent. Butte County should lease, purchase, or construct a facility for the pre-trial detention of auto/alcohol offenders who, at arrest, do not constitute a safety risk to themselves or others. Generally such offenders do not constitute a security risk and have a relatively low average length of stay, therefore, an inexpensive low-minimum

security, dormitory-style housing arrangement would be adequate.

The obvious advantage to this option would be the cost-effectiveness of the facility: approximately \$15,000 to \$30,000, per bed, as opposed to \$100,000 for new construction. The consultants realize, however, that obtaining a suitable site for any detention facility is a problem, given the current public mood regarding drunk drivers. We therefore recommend that the existing Alcohol-Detox Center be expanded into a facility capable of serving as a minimum security facility for Drunk Drivers. The facility should also have ancillary counselling services for other drug offenders.

**ALL OTHER
DEPARTMENTAL SPACE NEEDS**

Other Departments

There are two steps involved in assessing and determining the space utilization for Butte County departments. These steps are: (1) determining current and future space needs; (2) Determining space requirements. Frequently, these two steps must be combined, to analyse space needs and requirements simultaneously.

In this study, space use is analysed from a data base of four basic sources of information.

- o responses to the questionnaire;
- o "Final budget" figures from 1969/70 to 1984/85;
- o Space allotment figures from the office of the Auditor Controller
- o Site visit and departmental interviews.

footnote:

Although various departments may have changed their space to different degrees since the inception of this study, the consultants consider the scale of the study to be such that minor changes in staffing and space allotment should have little impact on the overall facility requirements.

After careful analysis of the variables identified in the questionnaire, coupled with the many interviews and site visits, the consultant have placed the wide range of space utilization problems of the Departments into three broad categories.

1. Departments which have inadequate file storage

space, and thus are gradually finding their work areas diminishing as workloads increase. Typical examples of this category include the County Clerk-Recorder, the Assessor and the Auditor.

2. Departments which experience acute overcrowding problems due to the sheer numbers of staff and equipment. Examples of this category include the Welfare Department, the District Attorney, Family Support Division, Mental Health (Chico), Environmental Health, and Environmental Review.

3. Departments in which the present organization and distribution of staff inhibits effective operation. In this category reorganization and some redistribution of staff would enhance efficiency and relieve the pressures of space. The following departments are examples of this category: Public Health, Mental Health, Air Pollution, and Agriculture.

The planning solutions used in this study include

- o the construction of new facilities
- o Remodel of existing spaces
- o Re-use and readaption of existing facilities
- o Reorganization of departments

The following discussion utilizes the above planning solutions and design features, and focuses on the various

approaches necessary to alleviate the current and future space planning issues of Butte County.

The material presented provides the starting point for further analysis of the individual space problems of the departments, and is not intended to give definitive schematics or provide pre-architectural programming data.

The sections are organized by city in the following order, Oroville Facilities, Chico Facilities, Gridley, Biggs Facilities, and Paradise Facilities.

Oroville

A great number of questionnaire responses demonstrated that storage is a major problem with many departments. This was confirmed by the consultants during the site visits. The construction of a facility purely to serve as a central storage, warehouse facility suitable for receiving, storage and delivery of goods to the various County departments should be given high priority. Such a facility will free necessary expansion space, in the short term, for many departments such as the Treasurer-Tax Collector, Auditor, County Recorder, and the Public Health Department.

Generally, Office Space should not be used for bulk storage. Only working inventories of office supplies and other materials should be maintained in offices, preferably in standard, supply cabinets.

A new central storage facility should also fulfill the necessary requirements for file storage, as well as space for bulk goods. File storage requires very close control of

air temperature, humidity, and dust. If any of these environmental factors are not held within certain prescribed limits, the files may deteriorate quickly. However, the consultants do not feel it necessary for all files to be retained indefinitely.

Thus, in order to establish a clear policy concerning the file retention periods of the different departments, the consultants recommend that Butte County form a committee. To determine file retention periods for every department. The maintenance and management of the records in the Central Storage facility can be achieved efficiently through use of electronic data processing, the micrographics unit, and a minimum of personnel. As the equipment for this operation is basically in place, the Central Storage/Records center will prove to be extremely cost effective.

The design of the new central storage area should be based upon the most economical methods of materials handling. High stacking with the minimum use of aisles is the keynote of maximum "cube" utilization. The decisions as to whether to utilise a multi-story or one-story facility is complex and requires a complete engineering survey.

The factors to be taken into considerations of a single story facility are:

1. low-cost lot price
2. availability of land for future expansion
3. A design which facilitates speedy construction

4. Very high design efficiency
5. The suitability of the design to long, clear span construction
6. Facility should be built to withstand high floor loads
7. Flexible interior space plan
8. Easy and effective supervision
9. Maximum use of daylight and natural ventilation

Factors in the design of a two or more story facility

1. High lot price is acceptable
2. A limited site area
3. Natural topography should permit entry at different levels
4. Structure should permit future vertical expansion
5. Floor load may be limited in upper levels

In general, the overall cost-benefit analysis of the two possibilities indicates that a one story structure would provide a lower investment per cubic foot of storage space. The low cost types of roof construction and the reduction of volumes of steel and masonry items for the additional floors provide significant cost-reduction items. The consultants recommend a one-story structure, possibly as a replacement for the existing storage building in the county center.

The square footage required to house the storage requirements and record of the departments depends to a large extent on the priority given to the Data Processing

Master Plan. The primary purpose of the Master Plan is to establish the computer service objectives of Butte County for the next five years. The automated systems described in the master Plan will effectively and efficiently enable all departments to maintain records and files in a computer. This would expedite the location of client information and dismiss the need for duplicate files. Also, the time and effort required to maintain statistical reporting and data collection would be reduced. The combination of detailed electronic data processing and a Micrographics unit will substantially reduce the floor area required for file storage and records.

The present Central Storage building is approximately 2832 sq. ft. Other possible functions to be included in the new Central Storage/Records facility are presently located in the Del Oro Main building. The total square footage required to fulfill the general storage requirements and the file storage needs is approximately 6000 net square feet.

The area includes the necessary office space and other ancillary functions. The floor area space is not projected to vary over the study period, because storage facilities utilise height as well as area measurements, I.e., supplies can be stacked to full ceiling height. Therefore, the critical variable is the height of the building rather than the floor area.

Departmental Space Needs

SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTY FACILITIES IN OROVILLE 1985-2000

Year	Model 1	Model 2
1985	287,855	189,855
1990	317,699	332,550
1995	337,847	350,444
2000	353,205	395,277

The above table represents the projected space needs for all county departments in Oroville. The two sets of figures are derived from regression models. The models represent the results of the statistical analysis utilising the cohort-component population projection figures determined by the consultants and the faster growth rate population projections supplied by the County Planning Department.

The current area covered by county facilities is 287,295 NSF. Therefore, the county would require an additional area of between 65,350 NSF and 107,982 NSF. However, facilities such as the Oroville Memorial Hall, and Public Works Yards are included in this square footage, both of which are not projected to increase. When the areas of these facilities are removed from the average area of 87,000 NSF, the additional space required becomes approximately 43,000 NSF.

Butte County can accommodate the changing space needs of the departments in Oroville through using a mix of new construction remodeling and some reorganization.

There are two basic planning approaches to deciding how best to utilise the proposed new facility to accommodate the present and future space pressures. First, smaller-selected departments may relocate into the proposed facility. Under this condition, the larger departments would expand into the vacated space after the completion of the relevant remodeling. The primary disadvantages to this approach are twofold.

(1) There will be a large amount of remodeling, as the departments redesign their space to suit their specific functions.

(2) The present organization of the departments will become fragmented, as the departments move into the vacated spaces. This situation would create more inefficiencies in the operation of the departments.

A second approach would be to relocate a department with a large number of personnel, to the proposed new facility. This would effectively free large areas as expansion space for other departments.

The consultants consider the second approach to be most suitable for the County departments in Oroville. The consultants recommend that the Welfare department be moved into the proposed new facility.

The New Welfare Facility

The Welfare Department is divided into Welfare Services and Welfare Administration, and is housed at 1 County Center Drive and 42 County Center Drive, respectively.

The Welfare Department is presently very overcrowded at both locations. The workstations are uncomfortably close to each other, and the files are gradually reducing the remaining space. Although the provision of storage facilities, and a permanent micrographics unit will slow this crowding trend, the sheer increase in projected workload will counter any space savings realized. Also, the separation of the Welfare Administration and Welfare Services creates administrative difficulties for management. The consultants therefore consider that the Welfare Department be given a high priority in the provision of a new facility.

Apparently, the idea of a new building is one that has long existed within the Welfare Department and the County administration, and thus, some work has already been done towards finding a suitable site. The location under primary consideration is the vacant land opposite the main entrance to the County Government site. This site would be an excellent location for such a facility, and the consultants would recommend that both the Welfare and County administration proceed with the necessary negotiations to secure the site.

The construction of a new welfare facility will immediately create space for the expansion of other departments. As such, to maximise the cost-benefit efficiency of this major capital improvement for the next 15 years and beyond, the consultants feel that other selected departments should be housed in the proposed building.

These departments are Public Health, Environmental Health, and the District Attorney-Family Support Division.

Various discussions with the Administrative personnel of Public Health indicated that some spatial reorganization of the staff would increase the efficiency of the department. Currently, the administrative personnel are spread north-south across the country. Therefore, large amounts of time are spent commuting between the Public Health stations area, providing a loss both to the efficiency of the Public Health department and to the County as a whole. In addition, the staff members involved with management are often called upon to handle the day to day situations in their respective offices, thus limiting the time available for long range planning in the Public Health Department. This in part is because of the vast experience of these staff members and their accessibility to both the public and other staff members.

The District Attorney Family Support Division has severe space problems. The increasing staff and workload will create even more severe pressures on space. The District Attorney Family Support Division operates entirely independently of the District Attorney's office. Also in the questionnaire the department indicated a preference for adjacency to the Welfare Department. The consultants therefore recommend that the D.A. Family Support Division be relocated into the proposed facility for Welfare.

The following table represents the space requirements for the proposed Welfare facility.

New Welfare Facility

	<u>Year 2000</u>	<u>Space Need (NSF)</u>
Welfare		39,468
Public Health (Administration)		4,692
Environmental Health		1,841
District Attorney Family Support		5,536
		<hr/>
Total		51,537 NSF
(including circulation factor of 1.4)	72,151.8	GSF

25 County Center Drive

With the relocation of the District Attorney Family Support Division, an area of 2793 NSF will be created in the Main Administration Building. The following table represents the change in space requirements in the next fifteen years for the departments in this building.

Change in Space 1985-2000

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>MODEL 1 (NSF)</u>	<u>MODEL 2 (NSF)</u>
Administration	137	278
Auditor	248	384
Assessor	733	1095
County Clerk	479	473
Treasurer	231	346
Recorder	140	150
Elections	372	487
Personnel	66	132
District Attorney	1257	2758
Purchasing/Civil		
Disaster	116	170
Court Reporter	63	75
County Counsel	273	368
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4115 NSF	7216 NSF

The above listed departments will require additional space in the range of 4000 NSF to 7200 NSF (reduced by a factor of between 15% and 20%, with the construction of a central storage facility with file storage capabilities, and the implementation of the proposed Data Processing Master Plan). Thus the basic space need is between 3292 NSF and 5772 NSF, respectively. The District Attorney will easily absorb the area vacated by the Family Support Division at 25 County Center Drive. There is reason to believe that within the next few years, the JTPA agency will be placed under the auspices of the Private Industry Council (PIC). In this event, the vacated space can be occupied by the Clerk Recorder. The Clerk-Recorder's department is presently very crowded with little workspace. The consultants recommend that the Clerk Recorder examine the possibility of reorganizing the department such that the functions which require little public contact will relocate into the new space. Also, an efficient micrographics unit will undoubtedly relieve some areas of the Clerk-Recorder's offices.

The construction of the proposed central storage/records facility and the implementation of the Data Processing Master Plan will reduce the areas required for the storage and Records needs of all departments. Thus, the extra space needs of the remaining departments at 25 County Center Drive can be accommodated in a cost-effective manner with minor remodeling.

Most Departments in the Main Administration Building have their own copy machines. Also, large amounts of copying and micrographics will be done at the Central Records facility. As such, the space currently denoted as the copy area on the second floor of the main Administration Building, will be little utilized and thus an inefficient use of space. Also, the area is adjacent to the offices of the Supervisors, and thus, any heavy use of the machine would create a noise disturbance. The consultants recommend that this area be remodeled into office space.

7 County Center Drive, 1 County Center Drive

The departments in 7 County Center Drive are very crowded. There is inadequate storage space for files and special supplies or equipment. Although the departments in the Public Works building have high public contact levels, a copy machine has been placed in the lobby because of insufficient space elsewhere. The following table represents the projected change in space requirements by the year 2000.

Change in Space 1985-2000 (NSF)

<u>Department</u>	<u>Model 1</u>	<u>Model 2</u>
Public Works	987	2004
Planning Commission	619	1275
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1606	3279

Environmental Health Department is slated to move to the proposed Welfare facility (858 NSF).

The consultants recommend that the following steps be taken to accommodate the space requirements of the departments in the Public Works building.

- o Planning Commission move to occupy 3747 NSF at 1 County Center Drive. The Relocation of Welfare-Administration to the proposed Welfare facility will create 9,160 NSF at 1 County Center Drive.
- o Building and Subdivision should move into the Data Processing building (1500 NSF).
- o Air Pollution Agency should relocate to the second floor of 1 County Center Drive. The offices of the Agricultural Commission are ill suited for their functions. The relocation of the Air Pollution Agency will create space for extensive remodeling of 316 Nelson Avenue, thus creating necessary space for the expanded space needs. Any contact between the two agencies should remain relatively easy, as the buildings are adjacent to each other.

The remaining office space in 1 County Center Drive will accommodate any future staffing needs of the Data Processing Department.

Sheriff Operations, Mental Health

The present building at 33 County Center Drive is very crowded and is an inadequate facility for continued efficient operations. The roof leaks, and the walls are

cracking. There is a great need for general remodeling to provide adequate offices for the operations of the Sheriff. The current facility cannot absorb any increases in staffing, yet forecasts show significant increases in staffing for the Sheriff department.

The existing Welfare facility at 42 County Center Drive is 21,438 NSF. The Sheriff's Department is estimated to require 14,086 NSF more than it currently has. The consultants recommend separation of the Sheriff's Department incarceration function from the Department's other operations occur, with a relocation of the non-custody subsections to 42 County Center Drive.

This movement would require considerable remodeling at the old welfare building. In planning these modifications, many factors should be considered. These factors involve functional relationships, economy of space, public convenience, security, etc. Offices and work areas of elements performing essentially the same tasks should be grouped so as to achieve maximum use of the facility, thereby avoiding duplication of equipment or furnishings. Thus, the work of records and communications units are so interrelated and mutually supportive that space arrangements should assure direct access to one to another.

The Mental Health Department has outgrown its available space. Administrative support staff are currently in hallways, and circulation between offices is obstructed. Management is spread throughout the County. This

distribution causes administrative problems. Much of the work load and activity for Mental Health derives from Chico. The consultants recommend that the Mental Health Department be centralized at the Management Level and moved to the Chico Facility.

The Alcohol Detox Center is a division of the Mental Health Department. The recommendations for reducing jail overcrowding will increase the demand and service delivery of the Detox Center. The present facility has the obvious advantage of originally being designed as a part of the old County Hospital, thus the layout and design will be readily remodeled for the necessary functions of the Alcohol and Drug Services. The treatment of non-criminal alcoholics, and other drug abusers may be continued in this expanded facility. However, this would require a careful design to separate the criminal and non-criminal drug offenders. Therefore, the consultants recommend that staff members of the Alcohol and Drug Services division be part of the initial Architectural Programming process for the minimum security Alcohol Detention Center, thereby creating ample opportunity for the department to inject their experience into the redesign of the expanded facility.

With the recommended reorganization of the Mental Health and Public Health Departments, the total space available for the redesign and remodel of the Alcohol Detoxification Center will be _____. The consultants consider this area would provide adequate space for the

expanded service delivery of the Alcohol Detoxification Program.

Probation Department

The Probation department is currently in the Del Oro Main Building. The projected space requirements for the year 2000 is 21,960 NSF. This requirement represents an increase of 9779 NSF. The Probation department manages a number of excellent special programs, for example the Home Incarceration and Victim Witness programs. However, shortages of staff are effectively reducing the impact of these programs in the County. As the Probation department is an integral part of the Criminal Justice System, the Consultants recommend that the Juvenile Division of the department be relocated to 42 County Center Drive. This location offers proximity to the Sheriff, the Jails, and the Juvenile Hall.

The estimated space reduction in the Del Oro Main building will be approximately 3,500 NSF. The present space utilization and projected space needs of the departments in the Del Oro Main building are presented in the table below.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Current Space (NSF)</u>	<u>Projected Space (NSF)</u>
Farm and 4-H	4,778	5,144
Bldg. & Grounds	3,925	4,840
Public Guardian	1,573	1,845
Probation	12,181	21,960
<hr/>		
Total	22,457	33,789

By relocating an arm of the Probation department, 3500 NSF will be created in this building. The projected change in space needs over the next 15 years for the Juvenile division of the Probation department is 6310 NSF. As such, the total amount of space required by Probation in 42 County Center Drive is 6310 NSF.

The remaining departments in the Del Oro Main building will require approximately 5000 NSF in addition to their current space needs. However, provision of storage for supplies and file storage capabilities will reduce the required space needs to approximately 4100 NSF, twenty percent reduction. In addition the extra space required for Building and Grounds is primarily storage space, which can be accommodated by expanding the computer shop. Although the Farm and 4-H Advisor has space requirements that are projected to increase, the department will be able to accommodate any additional space needs within the present occupied space. The same holds true for the Public Guardian. Therefore, the expansion space for the Probation department will be provided by relocating the Juvenile division of the probation department to 42 County Center Drive.

Library Facility

The headquarters of the Butte County Library System is in Oroville. This excellent facility is a recently remodeled Safeway building. The Library has adjusted very well to the budget constraints, by utilizing community help

to augment its staffing. Unfortunately, the Oroville Library hours have been reduced. However, the Library system does not suffer from inadequate space. Its principal problem is in the ability to purchase books, and in the provision of additional services, such as a record and cassette lending program.

Therefore, the Library System is not considered to have problems of space for the next 15 years. Rather, the Library System will need to continually upgrade its inventory to maintain the excellent standards of operation it has achieved, both in the Oroville facility and in the various branch operations.

Chico

Most of the County departments are in the facility at 196 Memorial Way, in Chico. For the most part, these agencies serve as branch offices to the departments in Oroville. However, Chico has fast become the center of urban growth in Butte County. As such, many County departments expressed the need for additional services in Chico. In the major space planning questionnaire, the following departments urged the need for extended operations in Chico.

Agriculture/Air Pollution

Community Action Agency

Fire Protection

Probation

Treasurer and Tax Collector

The departments presently experiencing the more severe space pressures are the Assessors and the Building/Subdivision, Agriculture and Environmental Health. The Assessor has three staff position in a converted basement in the facility at 196 Memorial Way.

There are two factors influencing the provision of facilities in Chico.

1. Although the provision of more services in Chico would increase the efficiencies of the departments, staffing shortages would not permit the extra service delivery.
2. Inadequate space at 196 Memorial Way.

There are two basic planning solution to the Chico situation.

1. Butte County could lease office space for its additional needs in Chico. This lease option has been used successfully by the Mental Health Department.
2. The County could construct or purchase a facility of approximately 4500 NSF. This approach would be sufficient to accommodate the projected space needs of the present departments in the building at 196 Memorial Way, and any new staff, resulting from increasing the service delivery from Oroville.

The second option could entail expanding and extending the present facility into the area separating the building

from the Municipal Court. This expansion approach is a sub-option that would require a sensitive design to maintain the present scale of the site.

The consultants recommend that Butte County explore the possibilities of leasing office space in Chico. The County should also investigate the possibility of embarking on a construction project jointly with the City of Chico, developing one building to serve the needs of both the City and County agencies that have contact with each other. Such a city-county building has two major advantages. First, local governmental facilities would be together, which is frequently a convenience to the public and to the city and county agencies that have some mutual contact. The second advantage is cost savings. Depending on conditions, a joint building can be constructed for less money than two separate facilities when all costs are considered: land, engineering, and architectural fees, financing charges and so on. Joint occupancy can also result in operating savings.

The Public Health facility in Chico is a heavily used clinic providing excellent community service. However, the facility is ill designed to meet present workload and schedules. A number of rooms serve functions for which they are inadequate (for example, the supply room and examination rooms are very small). Circulation through the facility is uneven and ill designed for public interaction. When Family Planning or Baby Clinics are held, the waiting spaces are

crowded and inadequate. The training room for the Chico State University Nurses is also small and cramped.

The Clinic at 695 Oleander Ave. would be adequate under the condition that the Public Health services department increase the service delivery in Gridley and Paradise. This would effectively reduce the numbers of people using the present facility in Chico.

With the projected increase in population, there will be an increase in demand for services such as those provided by the Public Health Department. As such, the consultants recommend that this facility be remodeled to provide more suitable areas for its clinical and educational functions.

To alleviate the heavy use of this facility, other sites will need to be converted into permanent clinics. Presently, the Public Health Department schedules different programs in different areas of the County. These programs are primarily held in the Veterans Memorial Halls of the different cities. The consultants recommend that the Biggs Memorial Hall be converted into a Community Health Clinic, to serve the southern communities of the County, and also suitable space be leased in Paradise.

The Memorial Halls can be divided into two categories. There are three grand halls, found in Oroville, Chico, and Gridley; and there are the timber-framed buildings in Paradise and Biggs. The Grand Halls are of entirely the wrong scale for the County health clinic operations. There is little or no privacy in the vast halls, and there is little intimacy for consultations.

The Consultants conducted a statistical analysis of the Memorial Halls to determine the feasibility of converting a Memorial Hall into some other high priority use. The following are the results of this analysis.

As the cities are of vastly different sizes, the consultants used a statistical measure of dispersion termed the coefficient of variation (CV). This statistic measures the relative variability of the standard deviation to that of the mean. The CV makes it possible to compare the different cities, regardless of size. The results of the analysis are summarized below.

Paradise Memorial hall has the largest incidence of usage per year (i.e. average total number of rentals and meetings.)

- o BIGGS: the use of the Memorial Hall has been declining steadily for the last five years, highs of 151 in 1974/75, 188 in 1977/78 to a low of 86. A breakdown of the figures shows that the number of rentals has been increasing in the last five years, but meetings and free meetings have declined overall. This has caused a decline in overall use.
- o CHICO: In 1981/82 the figures for the Chico Memorial Hall show a 27% decrease in use from a peak in 1979/80. This decrease is evident in all three documented use types of the Memorial Hall. The average income per use has been increasing.

- o DURHAM: the Durham Memorial Hall shows increases in the last three years, 1979 to 1982. The 1931/82 figure represents a 100% increase from the lowest period of use in 1974/75. This Hall has had periods of high and low use between 1979 and 1982.
- o GRIDLEY: The use trends for the Gridley Memorial Hall show considerable change. The trends show a slight increase of 2% in 1981/82 over the previous year, however this increase preceeds a decline over the 1979 to 1981 period. The Gridley Memorial hall had the highest average income per use.
- o OROVILLE: the data for 1981/82 shows a 6.3% increase over the previous year. Prior to this increase, the trends show a 10% decrease in use over the previous four years, from 1976/77. The number of rentals and meetings have generally increased, but free meetings have declined over the six years period 1976 to 1982.
- o PARADSIE: the Paradise Memorial Hall has had a consistent increase in all three use types. Between 1972 and 1983, the use of this Memorial Hall increase 67%.

The decreasing use of the Biggs Memorial Hall suggests that the facility is underutilized. Thus, by converting this Hall into a Community Health Clinic, and transferring any Hall activities to the Gridley Memorial Hall, both of the Halls will be used at a higher capacity.

The biggest disadvantage to this option may be the question of public acceptance. The Gridley community will have to travel an extra five miles to use the Biggs Memorial Hall. However, long range planning should consider increasing public transport services to these areas.

Gridley/Biggs

For the most part, County facilities in Gridley and Biggs are adequate for their functions. However, analysis of the questionnaires and information gathered from site visits indicate that there is a need for increased services from the Public Health Department. The recommendation to remodel the Biggs Memorial Hall into a Community Health Clinic to serve the southern part of the community, will provide the increased services required. Also, the consolidation of the Lower Court System will eliminate the Biggs Justice Court, and the space can be converted for use by the adjoining Fire Station.

The projected space requirement for the departments in the Gridley Court are listed below.

	<u>1985</u>	<u>2000</u>
Agriculture	537	1070
Probation	68	136
Sheriff	508	508
Court	2590	2590
Supervisors	258	258
	-----	-----
	3961	4562

The projected increase in space required is 601 NSF.

The consultants recommend that the Sheriff Holding Cell be remodeled and converted into an office for the Agriculture Department. The present staff of the Agriculture office spend a large proportion of the working day in the fields. Therefore the office only open for certain periods in the day. The additional space will therefore be limited to office space. The remodeling of the holding cell area into space should provide privacy screens for the various interviews.

Paradise

The County departments in the City of Paradise are primarily housed in the facility at 747 Elliott Road. The departments and their projected space needs are listed below.

	<u>1985</u>	<u>2000</u>
Assessor	204	204
Buildings & Subd.	207	414
Probation	100	200
Sheriff	90	90
Environmental Health	207	435
Health	102	166
Court	1800	1800
 Totals	 2710 NSF	 3309 NSF

The maximum projected change in space is 600 NSF.

The consolidation of the Paradise Justice Court with the Chico Municipal Court will reduce the workload of the court in Paradise. The present court facility is quite adequate and will remain so. However, the offices of the

Environmental Health, Building and Subdivision, and Public Health Departments are rather small and crowded. The public waiting areas and counter spaces are inadequate.

The consultants recommend that the office spaces be remodelled by removal of the non-structural wall elements wherever possible. An open office space plan will effectively increase the net usable area within the building, and provide for more flexibility in design. By combining the office spaces of all the departments (excluding the courts) and the Holding Cell area, a large open bay will be created. The separate departments can then utilise screens to partition, their respective areas.

The redesign of the interior must increase the counter space and provide sufficient public waiting areas. The advantages to this solution are:

- o A large flexible open space is created
- o Communication between the departments will be maintained.
- o Cost-effective

In the questionnaires, the Alcohol and Drug Services division of the Mental Health department expressed a need for increased services in Paradise. With growth in population, the demand for the services offered by the Alcohol and Drug Services division are projected to also increase. The consultants recommend that the County provide for a counseling program by leasing 800 NSF office space in Paradise.

SPACE NEEDS FORECAST

TABLES

SPACE NEEDS

OROVILLE

Welfare	31048	31048	31048	32850	33563	34396	36234	35198	39468
Treasurer	3375	3375	3375	3466	3676	3560	3687	3606	3721
Sheriff-Inc.	32040	32040	32040	44431	49333	49349	49349	49349	49349
Central Services	2834	2834	2834	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900
County Recorder	2826	2826	2826	2936	2838	2942	2842	2966	2976
Probtn Sp Prgms									
PW General Serv	1500	150	150	156	162	162	171	170	172
PW Engineering*									
Sheriff Operations	4762	4762	4762	5027	5700	5335	5710	5538	5767
Court Superior	12384	12384	12384	12428	12517	12470	12533	12485	12562
DA-Family Supp	2792	2792	2792	3379	3612	3883	4482	4145	5536
Memorial Halls	24659	24659	24659	24659	24659	24659	24659	24659	24659
Court-Gridley									
Health Envrtl	858	858	858	1068	1152	1249	1463	1342	1841
Health	7948	7948	7948	8399	9322	8782	9366	9055	9384
Election	2880	2880	2880	3014	3348	3163	3363	3252	3367
Court-Oroville	4663	4663	4663	5408	5703	6048	6808	6380	8146
Personnel	1715	1715	1715	1743	1755	1768	1797	1780	1846
Purch/Civ.Dis	1502	1502	1502	1547	1653	1594	1657	1618	1672
District Attorney	4759	4959	4959	5392	5642	5935	6581	6217	7717
Mental Health	5976	6200	6200	7755	8459	9282	11097	10074	14291
Court Reporter	384	420	420	396	423	408	424	414	428
Court-Chico Muni									
County Counsel	2389	2389	2389	2738	2744	2599	2744	2662	2757
Public Guardian	1573	1573	1573	1631	1654	1681	1741	1707	1849
Prob. Vic-Wit									
PW-Map	80	80	80	90	94	99	110	104	128
Clerk of Board									
Family Conc. crt.	1631	1631	1631	1631	1631	1631	1631	1631	1631
Court Wrk referral									
Sheriff-Admin	3214	3314	3314	3629	3908	3986	4542	4171	5310
Sheriff-services	9069	9069	9069	11387	12304	13376	15740	14407	19900
Sheriff-Crime prev	93	93	93	105	113	115	131	121	154

Student-drug abuse	132	132	132	138	153	145	154	149	154
Board of Supervisors	2678	2678	2678	2678	2678	2678	2678	2678	2678
Alcohol & Drug Serv	5397	5397	5397	6537	7948	10153	14350	19181	31692

Community Action Ag	3216	3216	3216	3216	3216	3216	3216	3216	3216
Data processing									

Totals	287295	287855	287855	317699	332550	337847	356444	353205	395271
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SPACE NEEDS
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CHICO

District Attorney	2692	2692	2692	2692	2692	2692	2692	2692	2692
Health Mental (lease)				0	0	0	0	0	0
Court Reporter									
Court-Chico Muni	8634	8634	8634	10036	10450	11240	12501	11864	1491
County Counsel									
Public Guardian									
Prob. Vic-Wit				0	0	0	0	0	0
PW-Map									
Clerk of Board									
Family Conc. crt.									
Court Wrk referral									
Sheriff-Admin									
Sheriff-services	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316	1316
Sheriff-Crime prev									
Student-drug abuse									
Board of Supervisors	1219	1219	1219	1219	1219	1219	1219	1219	1219
Alcohol & Drug Serv									
Community Action Ag									
Data processing									
TOTALS	55269	56336	56336	57993.	58271.	58985.	59890.	59499.	61850

SPACE NEEDS

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BIGGS

DEPARTMENT	DEPT.	PROJECTIONS								
	SQ FT	1985 (1)	1985 (2)	1990 (1)	1990 (2)	1995 (1)	1995 (2)	2000 (1)	2000 (2)	
Administration (1)										
Auditor										
Assessor										
Agriculture										
PW trans syst*										
PW labor clearing										
PW yards & stores										
Court-Biggs	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Juvenile hall										
libraries*	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	
Manpower* JTPA										
Court-Paradise										
Farm advisor										
County Clerk										
Bldgs & Subdiv										
Bldgs & Grounds										
Probation										
Planning Comm										
PW Admin										
PW Trans Planning										

VSO

Welfare
Treasurer
Sheriff-Inc.
Central Services
County Recorder
Probtn Sp Prgms
PW General Serv
PW Engineering*
Sheriff Operations
Court Superior
DA-Family Supp
Memorial Halls 6197 6197 6197 6197 6197 6197 6197 6197 6197
Court-Gridley
Envrvtl Health
Health
Election
Court-Oroville
Personnel
Purch/Civ.Dis
District Attorney
Mental Health
Court Reporter
Court-Chico Muni
County Counsel
Public Guardian
Prob. Vic-Wit
PW-Map
Clerk of Board
Family Conc. crt.
Court Wrk referral
Sheriff-Admin
Sheriff-services
Sheriff-Crime prev

Student-drug abuse

Board of Supervisors

Alcohol & Drug Serv

Community Action Ag

Data processing

TOTALS 7597 7597 7597 7597 7597 7597 7597 7597 7597 7597

SPACE NEEDS

GRIDLEY

District Attorney
Mental Health
Court Reporter
Court-Chico Muni
County Counsel
Public Guardian
Prob. Vic-Wit
PW-Map
Clerk of Board
Family Conc. crt.
Court Wrk referral
Sheriff-Admin
Sheriff-services
Sheriff-Crime prev
Student-drug abuse

Board of Supervisors	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
Alcohol & Drug Serv									
Community Action Ag	747	747	747	750.74	751.91	753.96	757.47	755.63	764.20
Data processing									
TOTALS	26200	26268	26268	26804.	26805.	26807.	26811.	26809.	26818.

SPACE NEEDS

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PARADISE

DEPARTMENT	DEPT. SQ FT	PROJECTIONS							
		1985 (1)	1985 (2)	1990 (1)	1990 (2)	1995 (1)	1995 (2)	2000 (1)	2000 (2)
Administration (1)									
Auditor									
Assessor	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	
Agriculture									
PW trans syst*									
PW labor clearing									
PW yards & stores									
Court-Biggs									
Juvenile hall									
libraries*	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	
Manpower* JTPA									
Court-Paradise	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	
Farm advisor									
County Clerk									
Bldgs & Subdiv	207	207	207	414	414	414	414	414	
Bldgs & Grounds									
Probation	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	
Planning Comm									
PW Admin									

PW Trans Planning

VSO

Student-drug abuse 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1
Board of Supervisors 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1
Alcohol & Drug Serv 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1
Community Action Ag 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1
Data processing 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1 4 / 1
TOTALS 35789 35789 35789 36060. 36079. 36216. 36274. 36245. 36388.

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